

# HIGH'S J. M. HIGH & CO. HIGH'S

## WOOLEN DRESS GOODS!

The Time of Times Has Arrived

### TO BUY DRESS GOODS AT LOW PRICES

The items quoted below are fully 25 per cent under market value, and will go like a flash at the prices named.

### Rare Goods and Rare Prices

10,000 yards double width wool Stockbridge Tricots, mixed and solid colors, been selling at 25c yard, now 19c.

200 pieces 56-inch West of England Tweeds, just the thing for a serviceable street suit, 50c value, now 39c yard.

60 pieces 56 inch English Tweed, all pure wool, standard mixed shades, 75c value, at 49c yard.

90 pieces all wool Camel's Hair Plaids, standard shades, 51c yard.

1,000 yards Camel's Hair Cheviot, good line colors, 49c yard.

40-inch all wool Foule Serge, complete line of colors, 49c yard.

42-inch all wool French Serge, the best value ever shown in the city, at 61c yard.

56-inch illuminated wool and silk French Homespuns, 98c yard.

Striped Costume Cloth, 56 inches wide, all wool, a hummer, at 85c yard.

42-inch Irish Twills, all pure wool, in brown mixtures, 65c yard.

46-inch all wool French Serge, smooth finish and elegant material, \$1 value, at 81c yard.

56-inch Ladies' Cloth, all pure wool, 75c yard.

60 pieces Ladies' Broadcloth, ready sponged and shrunk, extra finish, latest colors, at 99c yard.

### NOVELTY SUITS.

We have about 45 Novelty Suits now in stock. They will be closed this week. If you want an elegant and stylish street costume now is your time.

Suits at \$8, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$20 and \$25. Each one about half its former price. Don't miss this opportunity.

### PLAIDS.

We are still showing five to one more Plaids than any Atlanta house. Some very attractive styles at 50c, 65c, 75c, \$1 and up.

### BLACK GOODS.

Now as always in the lead. We offer for this week values unequalled in the Southern States. 48-inch English Henrietta, 50c. 42-inch Mohair Brilliantine, 69c yard. 42-inch India Striped Henrietta, 65c yard. 40-inch Drap de Alma, 85c yard. 40-inch Priestley Cheviot, 91c yard. 56-inch English Costume Cloth, 85c yard. 42-inch Camel's Hair Cheviots, \$1.12 yard. Priestley's Silk Warp Henrietta, 97c yard. 48-inch silk finished Henrietta, \$1 yard.

### Evening Costumes.

#### Reception Suits.

#### Bridal Gowns.

An array of these beauties now upon exhibition which positively know no competition. In style, design and effects they are simply most perfect—indeed, indescribable. 80 pieces evening shades in Tokio Chinas at 69c, positively 22 inches wide and worth \$1. 65 pieces Reception Silk in every tint, at \$1. These are 24 inches wide and the peer of any \$1.50 quality in the city. 43 pieces fancy figured French Opera Silks at \$1.25. These are very stylish, exceedingly handsome, and worth \$2. 32 pieces Party Silks in Faillie Francaise at \$1.10, perfect weaves, and usually sold at \$1.30.

#### Drapery Nets--Two Big Cuts.

All of our \$1.25 and \$1.50 Evening Nets down to 75c. All of our \$1.75 and \$2 Evening Nets down to 95c. Do you wear Evening Costumes? If so, come to see us tomorrow.

# HIGH'S

The illustrations and prices given below represent a few of the attractions offered in our mammoth Cloak room. This department has become a feature of our business and occupies the entire second floor of our building, and is one of the great Cloak Departments of the country. Your every want may be here supplied. Cloaks for everybody. Cloaks made right, and of correct materials by the best makers of the country. Cloaks that fit, and Cloaks that wear.



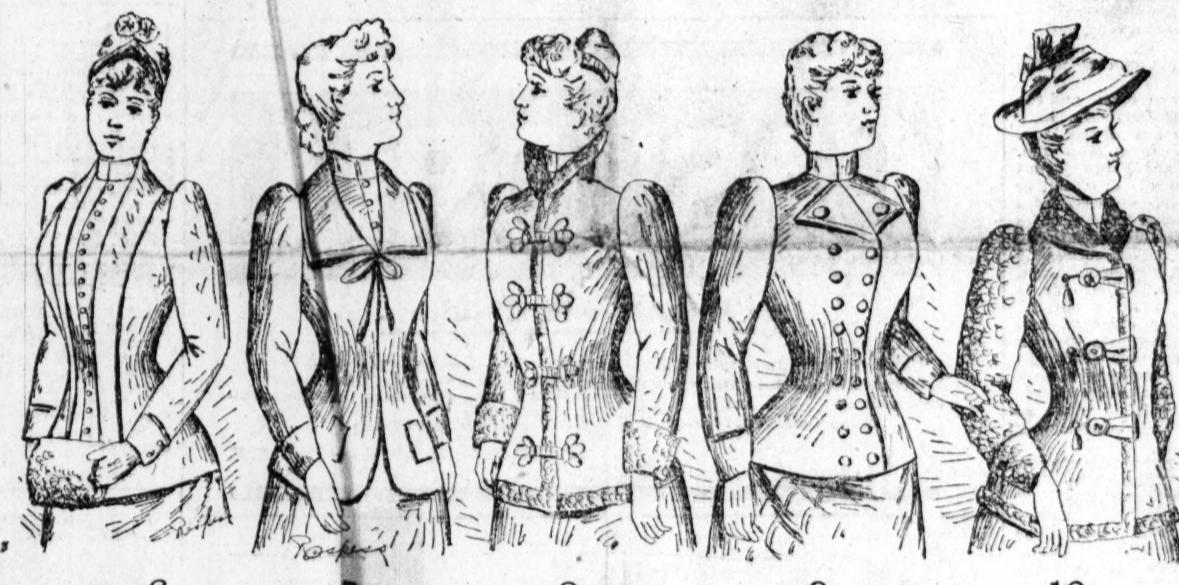
No. 1. Back rough diagonal reverred front Jacket, royal collar, Vienna sleeves. Price \$5.

No. 2. Refer, made from heavy cord diagonal Cheviot. Price \$5.50.

No. 3. Black Cheviot Jacket, tailor-bound, imitation vest front. Price \$8.

No. 4. Refer, made of diagonal Cheviot, tailor-bound, with handsome silk cord ornaments. Price \$8.75.

No. 5. English diagonal Reefer Jacket, made of black Cheviot, velvet collar. Price \$9.10.



No. 6. English diagonal Vest Coat, long roll collar, tailor-made. Price \$11.50.

No. 7. Black diagonal Worsted Jacket, rough effect, with silk cord edge and girdle. Price \$12.50.

No. 8. Black Hussar Jacket, made of plain Beaver or Cheviot diagonal Cloths, Astrakhan Medics collar, cuffs and edging, all round silk Hussar trimmings. Price \$12.50.

No. 9. All wool Beaver Jacket, royal collar, elegantly braided sleeves, large buttons. Price \$12.50.

No. 10. Fine Cheviot Reefer with heavy silk Astrakhan sleeves and collar, faced with Astrakhan all round, silk passementerie, Hussar trimming. Price \$15.00.



No. 11. Seal Plush Cape pointed front, high shoulders, brown satin lined. Price \$7.50.

No. 12. Combination Cape, of Seal Plush and Astrakhan, with large Medici rolling collar, pointed front and raised shoulders, lined with brown satin. Price \$9.75.

No. 13. Seal Plush Directire Jacket, Vienna sleeves, brown satin lining. Price \$12.50.

No. 14. Silk Astrakhan Cape, with Persian vest, raised shoulders, Queen Ann collar, satin lined. Price \$12.50.

No. 15. Astrakhan Cape, roll collar, raised shoulders, satin lined. Price \$15.00.

### Kid Gloves

Fitted to the Hand and Warranted.

All the leading styles by the best makers of the country. Trefousse Gloves a specialty.

### AS A LEADER, WE OFFER THIS WEEK

200 dozen scolloped-top real kid 4-button Gloves at 50c pair.

The celebrated Biarritz Shopping Gloves at \$1.00 pair.

### Hosiery.

200 dozen Smith & Angel Dye Ladies' Fast Black Hose at 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ c pair.

### Corsets.

We have just added the celebrated P. D. Corsets to our now complete list of attractions.

Black, Gray and White P. D. Corsets. Black, Gray and White C. P. Corsets. The Celebrated "VENUS" French Model, \$3.50 pair.

### A Hummer.

200 dozen pair of the Celebrated Lenox Corsets, gray or white, 50c pair.

### Umbrellas.

250 Silverine-handle, 26-inch Gloria Umbrellas at \$1.21 each.

### Toilet Articles.

Imported Bay Rum, 15c bottle. Bristle Hair Brushes, 9c each. Bristle Tooth Brushes, 9c each. Petroleum Vaseline, 7c bottle. Pears' Soap, 10c cake. Colgate's Violet Water, 35c bottle.

### Blankets.

Of all the good things, we have one best, to which we call your special attention.

Full Eleven-quarter Size—every thread pure wool—Warp and Filling.

Extra Heavy, Assorted Borders, \$5.00 pair.

### White Quilts.

Two cases eleven-quarter White Marseilles Pattern Crochet Quilts, worth \$1.25, at 99c each.

### Bed Comforts.

Five bales extra fine Satine-covered, white, cotton-filled Comforts at \$2.00 each.

### Flannels.

60 pieces striped French Flannel, all wool and extra value, at 35c yard.

10 pieces yard-wide Quechee Mills White Flannel, 65c value, at 49c yard.

5 pieces yard-wide Gilbert Embroidered Flannels, 90c quality, at 71c yard.

### Domestic Checks.

5 bales Domestic Cotton Checks of superior quality at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c yard.

### Domestics.

5 cases 4-4 Bleached Domestic, without dressing, 9c value, at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c yard.

Fruit of the Loom Domestic at 8c yard.

### Towels.

200 dozen all-linen, twilled and fringed, Towels, size 20x40 inches, at 15c each.

### Table Damask.

25 pieces Cream Satin-finished Double Damask 60 inches wide, 49c yard.

### Knit Underwear.

100 dozen Men's Cashmere Wool Shirts and Drawers at 50c each.

200 dozen Ladies' Egyptian Cotton Vests, at 39c each, worth 50c.

### Men's Collars.

1,000 dozen Men's 4-ply Linen Collars, latest shapes, at 10c each.

### Men's Night Shirts.

Bodies of good Solid Domestic, nicely trimmed, Cuffs, Collars and front with colored embroidery, only 49c each.

### Shoes.

Main entrance 50 Whitehall street. A Great Store in itself.

As an index to values, we offer:

500 pair Misses' Solid Leather, Pebble Goat, Button, School Shoes at \$1.25 pair.

300 pair Ladies' Dongola Kid, Button Shoes, common sense or opera toe, at \$1.95 pair.

250 pair Men's Genuine Calf, Custom-made Shoes, congress or lace, every pair warranted, at \$2.50 pair.

HIGH'S

## A BONE FROM A DOG.

A WONDERFUL OPERATION IS PERFORMED IN NEW YORK.

In Which a Young Atlanta Physician Takes Part—Bone from a Dog Grafted on a Young Boy.

One of the most remarkable surgical operations ever attempted was performed on Sunday afternoon at the Charity hospital on Blackwell's Island, says The New York Herald. A portion of a living dog's foreleg was engrafted into a boy's leg to take the place of the bone that was lacking.

Bound together the youth and the dog lie on a cot. In ten or twelve days, if the dog's bone unites with the boy's, the operation will be complete, and the surgeon's knife will cut the last links of flesh by which the dog is now connected with the boy.

Should the operation be successful it will prove a great boon to mankind, as well as another illustration of the wonderful results that may be accomplished by surgery.

The interesting experiment was made in a small operating room on the top floor of the hospital building by Dr. A. M. Phelps, professor of orthopedic surgery in the University of New York and the Post-Graduate Medical school, and professor of surgery in the University of Vermont, at Burlington. His chief assistant was Dr. James E. Kelly, of New York. Another assistant was Dr. C. D. Roy, house surgeon at the hospital. Scattered about the room were clinical assistants and nurses.

And right here let me say that the commissioners of public charities and correction ought to provide better facilities for the surgeons of the Charity hospital. The operating room is too small. It cannot be rendered aseptic by washing and irrigating with antiseptic solutions. It is too dark. Hot water had to be brought in pails and the nurses worked to a disadvantage owing to cramped quarters.

NO. 18.

The door of the operating room opened. There was an odor of ether, and four attendants entered, bearing the unconscious form of a boy fourteen years old. When he was laid upon the operating table even my unpracticed eye detected an abnormal degree of immobility and shortening in the right leg. Just above the ankle was a space that entirely lacked bony tissue, and the foot dangled in the air because it was held in place only by muscles and integument.

Professor Phelps, prior to beginning the operation, said: "There was a congenital malformation of this boy's leg. It has been operated upon before, and has been broken intentionally by the surgeon. But weeks of waiting with the most careful attention, has failed to develop union between the bony fragments of the leg."

"I propose today to engraft the ulna of a dog's foreleg, the homologue of a man's arm, into this wound. I have attempted this operation once before with a moderate degree of success. The union between the muscular parts was perfect, but bony union between the man and the dog was prevented by muscular twitching of the dog's scapular muscles which pulled the bony graft from position. I will endeavor to correct this difficulty by putting in a peg. I have in my hand two pegs, one of ivory and the other of silver. The one of silver is a mixture of ivory and bone and after a time it is encrusted. I shall use the aluminum peg, because it is stronger and lighter and will not excite the slightest suppuration."

Professor Phelps had been speaking the boy's boy had been denuded and his right leg shaved. This was not so much for the purpose of removing the hair as for removing the epithelium or outside scaly covering, which we all have. The leg was then washed with soap and water and scrubbed with a brush of bristles. Squibb's ether was poured on the skin in order to neutralize the fatty secretions.

There came the aseptic measures. The skin was scrubbed with a solution of corrosive sublimate, and towels damped with the solution were placed over the leg and ankle leaving only a small portion exposed to the operator. The leg was seen to be scarred, the result of former operations. Every instrument was kept in an antiseptic solution.

The cicatrical tissue was carefully removed and the ends of the bones exposed to view. All bleeding from the operation was prevented by an Escharch bandage above the knee, which effectively compressed the blood vessels of the leg. All newly formed tissue was scraped away. The periosteum of the bone was carefully pushed back with a periosteum. A nutrient artery in the bone was protected from bleeding by a wooden peg made from a match. All the veins were tied and then the Escharch bandage was removed. So perfectly had this controlled the blood vessels that only a small amount of oozing occurred, which was readily stopped with boiling hot water.

It being so near the ankle joint, great care had to be exercised in order not to cut into the joint.

AN INSENSIBLE DOG APPEARS.

"The wound is now ready," said the surgeon, "and we will now apply the plastic bandage."

This was put on by Dr. W. D. Plympton. It had to be tied and extended from the thigh to the base of the toes, being left open at the point of operation.

But what's this coming through the door?

It has the appearance that an Egyptian mummy might have had after being first wrapped in its white linen.

However, it is only a dog, a black spaniel, faintly barking and barking a mournful wail.

The brute is under the effects of an anesthetic. His right foreleg is free and so are his head and tail, but the rest of his body is immobile. The assistants begin preparations with the view to decide the leg of hair and render it thoroughly anesthetic. Here comes a delicate part of the operation. Animals are more susceptible to an anesthetic than a human being, and great care has to be taken that the animal does not die, for it is a live not a dead dog's bone that is wanted for the graft.

The surgeon cuts down into the dog's leg at a point where a dog's knee ought to be. The graft must be nourished, and to insure nutrition the keenest knowledge of the distribution of arteries in the canine anatomy is essential. The surgeon finds it necessary and does present that part of the interosseous artery from which the nutrient artery of the bone makes its exit.

The head of the ulna, one of the bones of the dog's foreleg, is sawed off. One and a half inches below this the nutrient artery is cut, and the numerous ramifications throughout the bone are tied. The next division of the bone must be an inch and a half below. This severs the interosseous artery, but it is easily tied, and that prime factor, the nutrient artery, is saved.

In his hands the surgeon now holds a piece of bone four and a half long. It is separated from the bony parts of the dog, but connected by flesh and these life-giving ducts, the arteries.

CONNECTING BOY AND DOG.

All is now ready. The dog is placed alongside the boy, and the head and tail end of that of the boy. The aluminum peg is passed through the undulatory portion of the bone graft. Holes are bored in the ends of the bone in the boy's leg, and the silver wires are passed through connecting the two parts loosely. The graft is next dropped between these two interosseous and medullary portions of the boy's bone are made to fit over the aluminum peg. The wires are then drawn tight and tied. The skin and flesh, dried by the boy's leg are sewed firmly to the sides of the wound in the boy's leg, and it is dressed antisепtically.

Two long rods of iron are bent to form a protection over the wound. They are firmly bound to the body by plaster of paris bandages, and are so tied to allow the surgeon to look at his dressing.

Last of all comes the firm strapping of the dog to the boy's leg. This is done by broad bandages of plaster of paris.

The two cords of the dog have been cut, and this operation a painless one to the dog, will relieve the boy from the annoyance of frequent whinings. Besides, frequent injec-

tions of morphine will prevent the canine from becoming restless.

That is all we can do for this lad at present," says Professor Phelps. "Should the boy live, I shall remove him in ten or twelve days, and if muscular contraction has not been too active, and if circulation has been fully competent, we shall here find a canine bone formation in a man's leg, producing results that could not be hoped for otherwise."

BOY PATIENTS DOING WELL.

Dr. Roy, the house surgeon, remained up all night with the boy, and found it necessary to give the boy only one injection of morphine.

The dog was very quiet all of yesterday, lying as passive as any other patient, and giving great looks from his big brown eyes for hours which consisted solely of milk and water.

Dr. Roy told me last night that he could not have hoped to have his patient in better condition, and was very sanguine as to the ultimate result.

"The boy," he assured me, "had already become very much attached to the dog, and said that if he lived he would take care of it."

All that now remains to be done, so far as surgery is concerned, is to sever the flesh of the dog which are bound to the bone of the boy, when the surgeon is satisfied that the union has begun between the bones of the boy and the dog.

SHOULD THE OPERATION BE SUCCESSFUL IT WILL PROVE A GREAT BOON TO MANKIND, AS WELL AS ANOTHER ILLUSTRATION OF THE WONDERFUL RESULTS THAT MAY BE ACHIEVED BY SURGERY.

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The Congregation de Notre Dame is a strict order, inasmuch as the nuns are not allowed to hold any communication with the outside world.

Two particular nuns are required to attend to all the business of their house, but the others never leave the convent except on promenade with the pupils.

The order was founded by Mere St. Bonsoir, a French woman of noble rank, during the time when that part of Canada was Arcadia, and when the Marquis de Gaspard and his wife, who were to have "lived and loved." When one enters to take the veil, she says not "au revoir" but "adieu" for never again does she visit the home of her childhood. There are many branch houses in Canada and Ontario, but comparatively few in the states. One is at Montreal, and another is that in the chapel which in reality is larger than many churches, that all the novices are received.

The receptions generally take place on some feast day, when all the nuns have holiday, and are held in the chapels to assist at mass, to take the veil.

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## GLENN, OF WHITFIELD

TELLS WITH A UNIQUE FIGURE IN GEORGIA POLITICS.

The Author of a Measure Which Brings Into the Treasury Over Fifty Million Dollars—Other Notes.

DALTON, Ga., November 22.—[Special.]—

One of the most unique figures in Georgia political history today is Bill Glenn—Bill Glenn, of Whitfield!

Whether he comes as an impassioned orator, whose tongue moves with the magic probability of a Tombs, or as a legislator, whose word will live after him, he stands forth worthy of attention.

Here, among the hills of Whitfield, where his boyhood days were passed, I could not help thinking of Glenn, and of the fact that he has not been given credit for what he has done.

His bill, providing for the county taxation of railroads, which is now the law of the state, is one of the most important ever passed. It is of such character as to claim for its author high distinction as a political economist.

The fact that so important a measure should have passed into law without a single amendment, is the highest tribute which could have been paid to the young legislator from Whitfield.

municipal. The first act upon the subject in Georgia was the act of 1874 by Governor McDaniel, making them subject to state taxation. This, of course, was not a great charge upon them and there was never any county taxation until this bill went into effect.

As stated before, when this bill was introduced in the house it was referred to the judiciary committee.

It was not amended then nor offered to be amended nor was it amended in the house, or any amendment offered. Perhaps no important act has been passed more nearly in the shape prepared by its author.

When it came up in the senate a very able and elaborate discussion, embracing its policy, constitutionality, etc., took place before the senate finance committee. Messrs. A. O. Bacon, N. E. Harris, P. L. Mynatt, J. D. Williamson, and other able lawyers representing the railroads upon one side, and Mr. Glenn on the other.

It was one of the most interesting ever held in a legislative hall in this state, and resulted in the recommendation that the bill do pass, and its final passage.

This much I have written in justice to one whose work should not be forgotten by the people who are enjoying the benefit of it. The credit for the greatest piece of economic legislation of the decade belongs clearly to Glenn of Whitfield.

P. J. MORAN.

## KATE MARSDEN'S MISSION.

To Determine the Prevalence of Leprosy in Europe and Start a Hospital.

From The Churchman.

Some months ago there appeared in the newspapers a letter telling of the visit of Miss Kate Marsden to the Russian capital. Many then learned that the young Englishwoman was about to devote her life to the mitigation of the sufferings caused by leprosy. Miss Marsden had gone to the imperial palace armed with a letter from the princess of Wales to the empress of Russia, who bestowed on her the decoration of the Red Cross Society with a second cross "for care of the wounded" in recognition of her services to the Russian army.

Miss Marsden informed the czarina that during the war she was for the first time to have been exposed to the disease.

A president selected, and a secretary placed at the table to slug ink, and the meeting proceeded to business.

"Quite evident in the fact, my fellow-students," said she, "that we can no longer call our names the 'leprosy house,' as our esteemed landlord, Mr. Summey, has left us.

In view of this, let us give it a name, rich, rare and racy."

Then amidst laughter a string of suggestions came, such as, "Saints," "Rost," "Castle of Liberty," "Crabs," "Leprosy," etc.

One of the boys then addressed the others as follows: "You all know full well how in days gone by one L. H. Ford, a pedagogue, did call it wild Yahoos, and in order that we may never forget him for his gracious language, let's call her 'Yahoo' hall."

And so it went with a whoop!

And so it is called Yahoo hall, a name endeared by precious memories to each and every student.

## IN DAYS OF YORE.

The snows of ninety winters have fallen upon its venerable roof, and melted away one by one, as the stirring events of framing time. Its walls have gilded into shadow of memory.

The oldest building now standing on the campus very naturally draws around it an interest which attracts each passer-by. When first erected it was used as a college building and for recitation rooms, dormitories, and first students of Georgia's great university struggled with their textbooks, and mastered the studies which constituted their college work. Here were taught some of the brainiest men this union ever produced, and now it is interesting to meditate within the precincts that once housed the most brilliant students. There as even now, and went forth from the halls of their alma mater to become leaders of state. Its inmates of the past left marks behind them, and before the old dormitory was remodeled in 1888 its interior contained some very interesting sights.

The window-sills were defaced, and in places that window-sills were cut with knives, but even these marks bore traces of vast interest.

A window-sill in one room, cut in large bold letters, was the name of J. W. H. H. Sixty-seven years had passed, and the hand that had guided the knife along the wood had no doubt gone back to comment.

In one corner of a room, cut upon a piece of heavy timber was the name of the immortal Toombs, with the date 1821.

So even in those old days, when the student loved to cut his name in wood and stone that it might live after him, if the future did not yield the rich harvest he was expecting to glean.

The broker nodded over the 25 cents.

## HER Ambition.

From The Students' Companion.

A Kansas City schoolteacher was one day asking the students if they intended to be or do what they were now.

She received various answers. One child wished to be a farmer, another a merchant, another a banker, another a schoolteacher, another a musician, and so on. Some of them answered, simply, "I don't know."

Finally she came to Susie Baley, a nice little girl of eight years.

"Now, what do you want to be when you are grown up?"

She arose and demurely replied, to the amusement and astonishment of the teacher, "I want to be a married lady and keep house."

The broker handed over the 25 cents.

## THREE of a Kind.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

Horace Greeley once refused an increase of salary upon the ground that he did not think his paper could afford it.

Mr. Bliss, president of the Boston and Albany railroad, has just declined an increase of his salary from \$12,000 to \$20,000, with the singular explanation that he does not deserve it.

The broker nodded.

"Well," continued the broker, "you just keep the \$200 that is coming to me and give me the quartz and I'll make you out a quit claim. Is it a go?"

The broker handed over the 25 cents.

## WEAK Men and WEAK WOMEN.

Men and women both suffer from weakness and loss of strength. Women, however, suffer more than men. Men don't have those downward pains, the bone of a weak woman's expanse, health, however, the disease, both bring their loss of appetite, their lack of energy, that feeling of weakness and constant fatigue. Both become languid, insipid, and lie to either hardly seems worth living. Their kidneys are weak and seem wasting away. Their veins are inactive, their sinews, both bring their loss of appetite, their lack of energy, that feeling of weakness and constant fatigue. Both become languid, insipid, and lie to either hardly seems worth living. Their kidneys are weak and seem wasting away. Their veins are inactive, their sinews, both bring their loss of appetite, their lack of energy, that feeling of weakness and constant fatigue. Both become languid, insipid, and lie to either hardly seems worth living. Their kidneys are weak and seem wasting away. 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## STANLEY'S RISE.

## HIS EARLY INDIFFERENCE TO CONVENTIONALITIES.

The Explorer Sent by an American Journal to Abyssinia—His Discovery of Livingstone—In a London Club.

From The Philadelphia Press.

NEW YORK, November 16.—"Of course, I have left my card upon Stanley," said Mr. Stephen Fiske, pushing the cigars across the table in one of the gorgeously decorated reception rooms at the Manhattan Club, "but I did not wait to see him. He belongs to the public now, and there will be chance enough for a talk over old times and the time when he has become accustomed to his work as a lecturer. He will find quite a small crowd of us here, headed by Finley Anderson and Joseph Hutton, and there will be no welcome more hearty, for nobody can know Stanley without respecting his virility and liking his sincerity. If, instead of his charges against the rear guard at Yambula, he had accused Bartelot and Jameson of roasting and eating each other, I should have believed him."

"When I first knew Stanley, I was on The Herald staff, stationed at the old Queen's hotel, London, and Stanley was sent out from New York to the British Legation of Abyssinia. He then landed, dressed and in like a Welsh workman. His speech had a decided burr. His manner was rough and suspicious. He seemed to me like a man who had seen hard times, and fought through them and trusted nobody. He talked like a man supposed to be more interested in an Arab horse, which he was, than in his books, and so forth. I was commissioned to purchase for Mr. Bennett, than in his correspondence, and he and Colonel Anderson would discuss how they were to get the horse safely to London, while I wondered how they were to get him through. His outfit for the campaign was as plain and simple as his manner. Evidently he knew nothing about campaigning with the British army, and expected to rough it in Abyssinia as he had on the confederate side during our civil war."

STANLEY'S EARLY KNIVES.

"At last he started for the front, almost as sullen and reticent as ever, and the first letters received from him were full of grumbles about the messiness with which he was treated by the British officials. He was dimmed in his way by the officials. By the same mail came letters from friends of mine in the army, asking what sort of a fellow—the word was rather stronger—the Herat had sent as its representative. I did not wonder at these complaints. Stanley was never companionable. At that time, and until long after, politeness and he were total strangers. He was so completely engrossed in what he cared for nothing else, and he despised those amenities which made up what the English called "manners." The officers made his stay in camp as uncomfortable as possible. They could not understand this rough diamond, and Stanley grew to hate them for what he called their arrogant pretensions."

These early experiences with British officers threw some light upon the story of the rear guard. Major Bartelot underestimated Stanley, and Stanley cordially disliked the major. I do not mean that they were jealous of each other. The feeling was deeper than that. They were both very young, and were brought in contact with subordinate officers of the regular army during the war will comprehend the situation. Major Bartelot wanted to have a good time, win promotion, and make a name for himself as an African explorer. Stanley, his reputation as a man of the world, and his desire to get back to England. The two men could not work together. Their differences were inevitable.

A JOURNALIST HIT.

"But to return to Abyssinia. When Stanley returned to London with the Arab horse for Mr. Bennett, a fez worn by King Theodore for me, and a number of presents for Colonel Anderson. He did not appear to think that he had done anything very wonderful, and talked about it in the same rough, gruff style. It was sent off to Naples to report an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, and did not see Stanley again until after he had discovered Livingstone.

"The news of this exploit preceded Stanley's arrival in London, but very few persons believed it. The foreign office officials, a number of communications from more or less eminent scientists and philosophers demonstrating mathematically that Livingstone had been dead for several years; that it was certain that he was entirely different from Africa, and that, dead or alive, it was physically impossible that such an inexperienced explorer as Stanley could have discovered him. The discussion was very learned, one-sided, and conclusive.

"I, in the midst of it, wrote a letter to The London Times, reciting the facts about Stanley and the foreign office during the Abyssinia affair, and concluding that if he had discovered Livingstone I would believe him, although Livingstone himself denied it. Stanley sent this letter on his way to London, and as he had warned his old comrade, Butcher, of any argument as to strength and economy, he devoted a day and night to Colonel Anderson and myself.

THE PEOPLE REPLIED IN HIS.

"The English scientists and editors were incredulous, but the people were with Stanley. I found Stanley on a Saturday afternoon in his room near Portland place. He was in his shirt sleeves unpacking his luggage. A little negro boy sat about him, grinning, and I was welcomed like a long lost brother. His first words were: 'I have seen your letter in The Times. When I asked whether he would go with me to an early dinner at the Savoy Club, he said: 'I will go anywhere with you. I tell you that I have read your letter in The Times.'

"We arrived at the Savoy Club unannounced, but Stanley was recognized as he took his seat, and the room rang with cheers.

He looked at me, and said, "I am not right along. That's how I am now." His manner was needlessly aggressive and even offensive. His eyes were bloodshot, and he rolled them about angrily, as if the kind words of his old doctor had been insults. He supposed that the Savoy Club members were English newspaper men, and he did not like English newspapers any better than he did English officers.

A BURLESQUE ADVENTURE.

"The impression upon the Savoy Club by Stanley's speech was very bad. Some members intended that he must be drunk. He was as sober as a judge; but, since he did not know where to meet the club, he thought it necessary to say something. He took him away as soon as possible, and dropped in at the Vandeville theater, where a burlesque was being played. Nellie Powers was the hero, attired in a white satin

Stanley stared at her and gasped and groaned. Her whiteness dazzled and attracted him. 'I would give all I am worth to speak to that angel!' he said, gripping my arm like a vice.

"An introduction to the business manager placed the entire theatre at Stanley's disposal. We went behind the scenes, and he was pleased to tell me, 'I am white.' I almost cried at her. His eyes seemed aflame. They made a strange contrast—she so white and he so black. But the impression upon Nellie Powers was no more favorable than that upon the Savage Club. He frightened her, and she was pale as a ghost when I came to her. She had to go on the stage. Stanley, like one dazed, attempted to follow her, and I had to hold him back. When he looked at me and found my laughing at him, he gave a thoroughly African grunt, and said, 'Get out of here! I am not a fool.' I left when we got out of the theatre. Too much 'darkest Africa' had transfused a London burlesque actress into an angel.

"Accompanying Stanley to the Albion and other British restaurants, and I learned what was to be a headache. He was as ignorant of the conventionalities as a child and as obstinate as a mule, and the only way to control him at all was to refer to some incident of our former comradeship. Then he would say, 'I am not a fool.' I would not wait to see him. He belongs to the public now, and there will be chance enough for a talk over old times and the time when he has become accustomed to his work as a lecturer. He will find quite a small crowd of us here, headed by Finley Anderson and Joseph Hutton, and there will be no welcome more hearty, for nobody can know Stanley without respecting his virility and liking his sincerity. If, instead of his charges against the rear guard at Yambula, he had accused Bartelot and Jameson of roasting and eating each other, I should have believed him.

"When I first knew Stanley, I was on The Herald staff, stationed at the old Queen's hotel, London, and Stanley was sent out from New York to the British Legation of Abyssinia. He then landed, dressed and in like a Welsh workman. His speech had a decided burr. His manner was rough and suspicious. He seemed to me like a man who had seen hard times, and fought through them and trusted nobody. He talked like a man supposed to be more interested in an Arab horse, which he was, than in his books, and so forth. I was commissioned to purchase for Mr. Bennett, than in his correspondence, and he and Colonel Anderson would discuss how they were to get the horse safely to London, while I wondered how they were to get him through. His outfit for the campaign was as plain and simple as his manner. Evidently he knew nothing about campaigning with the British army, and expected to rough it in Abyssinia as he had on the confederate side during our civil war.

STANLEY'S EARLY KNIVES.

"At last he started for the front, almost as sullen and reticent as ever, and the first letters received from him were full of grumbles about the messiness with which he was treated by the British officials. He was dimmed in his way by the officials. By the same mail came letters from friends of mine in the army, asking what sort of a fellow—the word was rather stronger—the Herat had sent as its representative. I did not wonder at these complaints. Stanley was never companionable. At that time, and until long after, politeness and he were total strangers. He was so completely engrossed in what he cared for nothing else, and he despised those amenities which made up what the English called 'manners.'

He had proposed to be the spokesman of his regiment when he had improper thoughts. The last embraced married and single ladies, and mentioned their names publicly before the congregation. Once, while coming up on the steamer from San Francisco, he had squeezed the hand of a young lady member of his flock. He gave her name. On another occasion he had detained the young lady in his study and pulled her ear. Most of his improper thoughts came when he was walking home from prayer meeting with the sisters.

The pastor at the evening service stated that he intended to join the Baptists, and spend his time intended to the women of the low quarters in Stockton.

The startling sermon and public mention of the names of ladies who are prominent in society is the talk of the town today. It resulted in an investigation by the trustees of the church. A ministerial meeting will be held tomorrow to investigate the matter. It is understood that Mr. Munroe will appear and make some further remarks.

COLOR AND COWARDICE.

A Man Is Always Scared When He Turns Pale.

Colonel Mosby has a peppy temper, and was not inclined to obey the command of his superior officers. Our talk after a time turned on a subject of courage, and I repeated the old story of General Custer and the recruits. Custer is said to have been one of those rare men who are born without a sense of fear, and never lose color in any moment of peril. His troops were standing up to the last moment.

"Say," said the quaking recruit to the veteran next to him, "when are we going to get the order to retreat?"

"Because he's a coward, sir."

Then I treated him to the other chestnut about the duke of Wellington, who pointed with a ghostly young officer marching past with head up to the field of Waterloo, and said, "There goes a brave man, but I know he's danger, but he goes to meet it." I stated the fact that I had seen men in marching camp go into shooting scrapes as sheets, but nevertheless fight coolly and like the very dunces.

"Why not?"

"Because he's a coward, sir."

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### CLIO WAS THERE.

A FAMOUS ELEPHANT PANIC IS RECALLED,

And It is Claimed that Our Own Clio Was One of the Guilty Ones—Something of Havens and the Zoo.

There is one animal, the mere sight of which brings to mind the recollection of a terrible catastrophe. Because this animal figured largely in disturbing a great gala-day during my stay in Munich.

The animal I have in mind is the elephant. Usually docile and demurely patient, he is the most dangerous of beings when once aroused from his sluggish humor, a fact that was plainly demonstrated on this occasion to which I refer.

Several years ago Munich organized a colorful procession to take part in the centennial jubilee, a little which all Europe had been anticipating for several years. Scores of artists had been preparing the floats and gorgeous costumes for months before, and when the day arrived, Munich was aglow with festive spirit. At least 400,000 people surged through the narrow streets, all happy and boisterous over the coming procession.

It chanced that Hagenbeck's circus was then showing in Munich, and the manager had offered the city the use of his eight elephants to enliven the procession.

The eight elephants were decked out in their best and given a prominent place in the line.

Munich has the name of producing the finest processions of modern times, and this one was exceptionally ingenious.

The chariots were gorgeous beyond description.

Nothing had been spared to make the procession a triumphant success. The royal stables had been robbed of all their finery to deck out the hundreds of horses that took part.

The prince regent, surrounded by the entire court, was seated in a royal pavilion, which had been prepared on one of the streets, and past which the procession moved to greet the ruler and the dazzling nobles.

Besides the elephants there was another monster in line, a most formidable dragon that was the peer of the excellence of the mechanic's cunning.

The dragon's nostrils belched forth dense clouds of smoke, and his enormous head and neck swung from side to side in a most terrifying manner.

The elephants were moving quietly along

less to the pavement by the elephants.

But enough of this, you are well aware that the experience is a treasure in my mind as I was watching Clio at the zoological garden last Monday. I would glance at the elephant and then take my bearings to see if there was some one about to whom I could relate my tale.

Mr. Havens, the genial keeper of the menagerie, was sighted as a suitable victim.

I approached him with a very significant mien and put out a few "feelings" to see if he was really my man. He was astonished at the point, and during the whole story, one breath had caused him closely to see if he was moved or interested. Not a whit of it. He went on with his duties with the most tantalizing sang-froid.

"That Munich affair," he began, indifferently.

"I was not wholly moved to it. In fact,

if Clio could talk, he might add her version

of the story, because she was one of those

eight elephants that took part in that very

procession."

I was dumfounded. So this was the way

that I was to be silenced, worsted, wrung

of the little glory that was due me? I took in

my man with contemptuous scrutiny, and was about to crush him with one word when he re-

marked that Clio was most assuredly one of

those eight elephants. She had afterwards been sold by Hagenbeck, the owner of the Great Circus, and had crossed the Atlantic to bring up at last in Atlanta.

"So she is the emigrated convict from Munich?" I began in a most skeptical tone.

Being more assured that Clio was the

guilty party, I turned my eyes to the

prince regent, who had taken an active part in the

terrible catastrophe.

There I was, face to face with the perpet-  
rator of the deed. It seemed to me that Clio was embarrassed by my cold stare, and perhaps felt inclined to play the witness of her pal-  
fellow in confronting her.

"Well, Mr. Havens," I ventured inqui-

tingly, "did you ever make her confess?"

so, but had no time to cross-examine her

until he could be backed by a man of

honor and had taken an active part in the

terrible catastrophe.

The Duke of Beaufort has a wide personality beyond the household name. He has long been a member of the turf, a recognized

authority on the breeding of race horses

and all manner of out-door sports, and his splendid works upon these subjects, known as the "Badminton Library," dedicated to the

prince of Wales, are the accepted words of authority on matters of turf, and his treat-

ises and treatises on sport cannot be

overlooked.

He is the author of the "Turf,"

which is the most interesting in the

history of English aristocratic life. There

may be more elaborate and expensive histories

than Badminton, of which I shall write later,

but Badminton is the most interesting and most

surrounded with more historical conditions

that typify the higher phases of home life as represented by the nobility.

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# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXII.

1890

WITH THE MAGAZINISTS.  
AN INTERESTING STORY OF A TUSK  
OF IVORY.

Work While Ye Have the Light—What Will  
We Do with the Dagoes?—The  
Death of Mirabeau.

"The Tale of a Tusk of Ivory," sheds a lurid light on the inner life of the dark continent, about which we have been hearing so much of late. It will be instructive for all users of ivory, whether in table cutlery, billiard balls or other forms, to read this tale.

"Work While Ye Have the Light" is Tolstoi's latest. A notice on this page gives an insight into the spirit and moral of the book. Smalley's picture of Bismarck is masterful, probably the best ever written. An equally good picture is given of Mirabeau at his death.

In his "Glance at the Good Old Times," Rev. Minot J. Savage says a good word about moral progress.

Julian Hawthorne's poem "Too Late," is particularly true to life.

Ivan Turgeneff's "Autumn," is in keeping with these November days.

The Tale of a Tusk of Ivory.

The dainty housewife, as she gracefully holds an ivory-handled knife, little knows the blood and toil of men and beasts which that precious piece of bone has cost. Could she see it all in a momentary flash of intelligence she would drop the knife with a shudder and be sick to the bone to bear it from her sight. Could she have seen the awful scourge of the devilish of the jungle as he staggered under the agony of a weighted spear, which tore through his sinews, and could she have heard his agonizing groans, she would have thought enough suffering had been inflicted to satisfy the caprice of men, but if she could have seen the sudden attack of Arab bandits upon the village where the ivory was stored, and could have seen the men of Tippoo Tib ruthlessly shooting down the natives of jungle and binding their captive wives and children for slaves only to be ransomed by a tusk of ivory for each woman, she would have been sick with horror.

In narrating the story of a tusk of ivory in the current number of Scribner's Magazine, Heribert Ward, who was with the rear guard of Stanly's expedition, gives the description of the capture of a bull elephant which they had called "Lito Linene, the concave." His body was carried in great pomp by the people to the church St. Genevieve, which was henceforth to be the church of the people of France, while the inscription: "Aux grande sante, patre, reconnaissante." Three years later his remains were taken by order of the convention, to the churchyard of St. Catherine, the burial place for criminals, while those of Marat were placed in the Pantheon. "How the most beautiful of the sons of men, when their bones are gone," he said, "the mourning for the monarchy; its bones will now be the spoils of the factions."

"Soon after this village concave, most of the men started off in different directions far into the forest, which surrounded the village, to search with keen-bladed spears which they firmly fastened in heavy spars of wood and easily suspended from their shoulders overhead by an ingenious contrivance of pulleys and pulleys, when an unsuspecting elephant wandered beneath and unwittingly broke the light crevices which held the trap in its place, the weighted spear would fall and inflict a wound in the back or shoulder, that would often prove fatal.

"It was very dark, and there was

every evidence of the near approach of another storm of wind and rain equal to that of the previous night. In the depths of the forest the only sounds were the hoarse croaking of frogs and the occasional fluttering of birds, and the shrill, broken voices of the tree toads. As the night advanced and the darkness became more dense, the air grew hot and heavy, and fierce gusts of wind whistled through the branches overhead, sweeping off dead leaves which fell to the ground and already covered the dry, tangled vegetation."

"Then silent and almost motionless, quite hidden in the darkness, stood the huge form of an old bull elephant, one whose tusks had been damaged in his youth and had become totally decayed. His head was bent forward in order to search for food, and as he did so, his trunk loosely coiled between his fore-legs, was also resting on the ground, and his great raged ears, shaped spasmoidly in vain endeavor to shake off the myriads of mosquitoes that persistently hovered around his head. Suddenly the forest was lit up by a most vivid flash of lightning, followed, an instant afterward by a crashing roar of thunder. The elephant raised his head with a startled jerk, his huge limbs shaking with fear.

"Almost before the rumbling echoes of the thunder had died away, the rain, that had been falling for a minute, began to fall in torrents. Flashes of lightning recurred so rapidly that the attendant peaks of thunder were converted into one continuous roar, and the violence of the wind soon increased to a veritable tornado—a tropical hurricane."

"Trees were blown down and uprooted on all sides of the terrified elephant, who remained for some time motionless with fear, but as the tempest continued, the monster began suddenly to panic-stricken, and charged madly through the dense forest, stumbling and falling over the banks of uprooted trees in his endeavor to gain a more open path where there would be no danger of being crushed by the falling timber.

"The night was young, I saw a maiden sweet,

"Whose smiling eyes made sunshine in my breast,

"Build up a temple to your God, and then

"I said, "Bearah awhile, my soul, and when

"Thy strength is full, thou too shalt win the field."

"But when the awaited day

"Arrived, a stranger gray

"Laid hand upon my arm, and said, "Too late!

"Vain now thy pray and shield!"

"When I was young, I lifted up mine eyes

"And saw austere philosophy achieve

"The victories that teach men to be wise,

"Then said I to my soul, how long, how long,

"To wait, but waited, lo!

"That hoary figure came and said, "Too late!

"Folly hath no reprieve."

"When I was young, I saw a maiden sweet,

"Whose smiling eyes made sunshine in my breast,

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"Build up a temple to your God, and then

"I said, "Bearah awhile, my soul, and when

"Thy strength is full, thou too shalt win the field."

"But when the awaited day

"Arrived, a stranger gray

"Laid hand upon my arm, and said, "Too late!

"Vain now thy pray and shield!"

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## GADSDEN, ALA.

THE CONTINUED GROWTH OF THIS SPLENDID CITY.

Gratifying Evidences of Thrift in a Place That Enjoys as Much Prominence as Any Site in the South.

"Onward march," seems to be the motto of Gadsden.

And an unconquerable confidence appears to control her thrifty population.

It is to the incomparable push and untiring energy of her business men that has given her much in the way of industrial healthfulness.

But greater than all, is her superb natural location, which has put in easy reach untold mineral wealth, the best water advantages and excellent railroad facilities—attributes of success that play largely in the development of cities.

Great alike in farm and mineral wealth, she is no less important in railroad accessibility and river importance, being on the Coosa river, which is navigable from home to Gadsden—and, with an appropriation of \$320,000 already made by congress, this stream will be opened up to lock No. 3, which will take them to the East and West railroad bridge, and when other operations, which are certain to be made, are applied, Gadsden will have navigation to Mobile, making the longest and best course in the south except the Tennessee.

An excellent free bridge has been built across Coosa river, which adds a great deal to the mercantile importance of the place. Then there is her great farming and industrial prominence, which gives her a decided advantage.

But the best evidence of the future growth of Gadsden is the organization, by her people, of the Gadsden Land and Improvement Company under the enormous capital of \$3,000,000. This company will surely prove a powerful factor of development, and the world that it has already done is a safe indication of the great with they have in the future of their town.

The elegant \$25,000 hotel, Beau-View, situated as it is on a mountain overlooking the city, at an altitude of 300 feet, is one of the most attractive buildings in architectural design and superior workmanship that I ever saw, and is being built by the Gadsden Land and Improvement Company at a cost of \$25,000. A line is being graded up the mountain for an electric railway, and along the route of a winding carriage drive handsome buildings lots have been staked off.

GADSDEN'S INDUSTRIAL GROWTH.

The industrial growth of Gadsden is a very interesting feature in her onward march. While an old town in name, she owns her greatest development to the work of the last few years, and bears all the appearances of a new city. And this is true in point of fact. Her large and modern business houses, her costly and attractive residences, and her many splendid manufacturing enterprises, all evidence the most recent prosperity.

Among these varied evidences of activity, it will not be out of place to mention a few of the most important public enterprises that have been encouraged here within the past two or three years.

The Elliott car works, one of the most complete establishments for manufacturing freight cars, flats, gondolas, palaces, caboose and street cars in the United States, are running on full time here under a capital of \$150,000, turning out twelve cars a day. They have a belt track around their roundhouse, where the cars are built, which is provided with turning tables and all necessary conveniences for quick handling, conveying the lumber from the rooms of the wood works, which are provided with the most improved machinery—and the iron and wheels from the foundry and machine works, where the celebrated Detroit automatic machinery is employed, a novel and interesting process of moulding and handling heavy iron that makes the work of four men equal to that of twenty under other methods. The company employs 200 men, and builds for the Alabama Great Southern, Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, and the B. &amp; T. and T. R. railroads, four of the best lines in the south, and at a recent contest in Cincinnati with the leading wheel men in the United States, they were awarded the contract for furnishing wheels for 1,080 miles of road. They make a specialty of coal, iron and stone cars, with drop bottoms, and boast that none of their work has ever been seriously damaged by wrecks. Captain James M. Elliott, Jr., president, a man of large capacity, and Colonel R. B. Kyle, vice president, one of the best developers in the south, are just the men for making this enterprise a magnificent success.

Then, there is the Gadsden, Ala., Furnace Company, a 100-ton furnace for making pig iron, which operates under a capital of \$200,000 and employs 150 men. Obal Christopher is the practical president of this company.

The Etowah Company also operates a furnace for manufacturing charcoal, having \$200,000 capital.

Colonel R. B. Kyle and associates are building a large furniture factory, for manufacturing the excellent oak that abounds here, into the higher grades of furniture, having secured the services of one of the best equipped men in the business. Capital \$50,000.

A metal paint mill, under the presidency of that thorough man of affairs, Dr. J. R. Nowlin, with a capital of \$20,000, and a capacity of eight tons daily, is being operated here, grinding its own minerals.

An ice factory, with a capacity of thirteen tons, is a paying enterprise.

An excellent system of waterworks, with five miles of mains, has been erected at a cost of \$50,000.

An electric plant, the Thomson-Houston system, with a capital of \$50,000.

Foundry and machine works of Hogan &amp; Flynn, capital \$20,000.

Two sash, door and blind factories where the best work is done.

Three large planing mills, with a daily capacity of 100,000 feet.

A magnificient hotel, fitted up with all modern conveniences, has been erected at a cost of \$60,000.

"Beau-View," a winter and summer resort, another hotel, near completion that will cost \$25,000, is one of the most attractive houses in the country.

A new courthouse is being built at a cost of \$50,000.

Two banks operate here under a capital of \$100,000—the Queen City, having one of the best fitted offices I ever saw, and under the presidency of Mr. J. C. Street, one of the most thorough business men of my acquaintance; and the First National, also a splendid institution.

But one of the largest corporations in the city is the Gadsden Land and Improvement Company, operating eight miles of dummy line, which they propose changing into an electric railway, and owning 645 acres of land, which they are laying off into handsome building lots. This company, under the splendid management of Colonel J. L. Tanner, president; Obal Christopher, vice president; M. L. Foster, secretary and treasurer, is one of the greatest agencies of development in that prosperous city, having a capital of \$3,000,000.

Then an excellent site has been selected and preparations made for the purpose of building a little city midway between Gadsden and Atlanta, to be called Alabama City. The tract will be cut up into business and residence lots and put upon the market at such prices that will attract investment. When this is fairly

under way there may be a continuous city from Gadsden to Atlanta.

In addition to her great industrial worth Gadsden enjoys the distinction of having as many thorough-going business men as any city within the range of my acquaintance.

Colonel R. B. Kyle, a gentleman of splendid success, acknowledged resources, and hospitable heart, is largely interested in real estate and industrial improvement.

Dr. J. R. Nowlin, a gentleman of the most pronounced culture, is at the head of the board of trade, and besides his drug interests, is a factor in the growth of the city.

Major R. L. Tanner, president of the Gadsden Land and Improvement Company, is one of the most thorough men of affairs, as well as one of the leading lawyers of north Alabama.

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FACTORY.  
Therefore,  
ed of August

BLEEDING ACTORS.  
COLONEL DICK NEVINS AND MRS.  
KATE CHASE SPRAGUE.

ers Once, but Strangers Now—The  
Children Have an Affinity of Taste  
for the Stage.

NEW YORK, November 22.—Walking along  
the way the other day, I met a thin, spare  
man of fifty, or thereabouts, who seemed pro-  
nouncedly aged. His hair and mustache were  
gray, and he had a way of elevating and  
lowering his shoulders together that indicated  
that his blood was thin and watery,  
and that he was chronically chill and cold,  
though he was comfortably and respectably  
dressed. I stopped and talked with him a moment,  
and then rejoined my companion, who said: "What is that? It seems to me that I  
have met him somewhere, and yet I can't place  
him." I answered: "Why, that is Colonel  
Dick Nevins."

"Colonel Dick Nevins?"  
"Yes, I continued. "He is the father of  
James G. Blaine, Jr., whose unfortunate  
marriage, quasi connection with the stage and  
aborted abandonment of it on account of a  
trifling physical affliction which has tempo-  
rarily crippled her, have given her much news-  
paper notoriety."

"Oh, yes, I remember now," responded  
my friend who is an old newspaper man. "Let  
me see. Wasn't Dick reputed to be a  
brave man?"

"Just how much love there was between  
them I can't say," I answered. "Dick, in his  
youth, was one of the bloods of Colum-  
bus. He was a dashing, fine-looking young  
man then, and Miss Chase was just budding  
into womanhood. The gossip of Columbus to  
this day is that Dick was her first beau. Her  
father, if I remember rightly, was governor of  
Ohio in those days. I don't think that either,  
especially the lady, regarded the other as a  
possible life partner. Dick married the daughter  
of Governor Mada, who is Mrs. Blaine's mother,  
and I have always heard that his mar-  
ried life was a happy one. But why do you  
ask?"

"Because," was the answer. "Not long since  
I read somewhere that Kate Chase's daughter  
was about to adopt the stage as a profession,  
and the coincidence seemed strange, and was  
all." It does, too, when you come to think  
of it.

Mr. Blaine, Jr., by the way, is gradually  
recovering his health, and if she regains  
it and the use of her crippled leg she may begin  
her stellar career next season. If she can act  
a little bit better, she is sure to be a  
drawing card.

I believe that Dan  
Fisher still has charge of her theatrical  
interests. Miss Sprague's theatrical inten-  
tions we have not heard much lately, though  
she played with Mansfield in Washington last  
year. The terrible death of her brother has  
probably interfered greatly with her plans.  
She is said to be a remarkably beautiful girl,  
and to possess a large share of the talent of her  
family. The stage is remarkably weak in  
nearly talented women just now, and if Miss  
Sprague succeeds as I hope she does, great  
things are in store for her.

The tall "Scamore of the Waishas," one of the  
Irish girls, General Thomas F. Moagher,  
and another (Frederick Pausing) who is the  
son of Colonel Dick Dodge, of the United  
States army, the famous southern statesman,  
John C. Calhoun, is represented on the boards.

By E. J. SWAN.

Everybody's Favorite,  
AY Lee,  
Dramatic Company,  
Fathoms and Mirth—Season  
Technical Effects—per-  
fume, Decoys and Love!  
Reserved seats at Min-  
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Clipper

crisis," by E. J. SWAN.

Virginia & Georgia Co.

TO FLORIDA.

Daily Train.

UGA TO ATLANTA.

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108. No. 15. No. 6. No. 8.

109. No. 15. No. 6. No. 8.

110. No. 15. No. 6. No. 8.

111. No. 15. No. 6. No. 8.

112. No. 15. No. 6. No. 8.

113. No. 15. No. 6. No. 8.

114. No. 15. No. 6. No. 8.

115. No. 15. No. 6. No. 8.

116. No. 15. No. 6. No. 8.

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118. No. 15. No. 6. No. 8.

119. No. 15. No. 6. No. 8.

120. No. 15. No. 6. No. 8.

121. No. 15. No. 6. No. 8.

122. No. 15. No. 6. No. 8.

123. No. 15. No. 6. No. 8.

124. No. 15. No. 6. No. 8.

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## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

## Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, November 21, 1890.

New York exchange selling at par.

STATE AND CITY BONDS. Bid. Asked.

New Georgia 3½%, 22 to 26 years. 102½

New Georgia 3½%, due 1915. 101½

Georgia 3½%, due 1910. 100

Georgia 3½%, due 1915. 100

S. C. Brown. 115

Georgia 3½%, due 1915. 105

Atlanta 8%, 1902. 124

Atlanta 8%, 1892. 104

Atlanta 8%, 1890. 118

Atlanta 8%, long date. 113

Atlanta 8%, short date. 112

Atlanta 8%, long date. 107

Atlanta 8%, long date. 105½

Atlanta 8%, long date. 100

Augusta 7%, long date. 115

Milledgeville 7%, long date. 105

Columbus 5%. 101

Home graded. 110

Waterworks 6%. 100

Totals. 95

ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.

Atlanta National. 350

Atlanta Banking Company. 105

Georgia Land and Banking Co. 105

Merchants Bank. 150

Bank of the State of Georgia. 150

State City National. 125

Capital City. 125

Lowry Banking Company. 140

Atlanta Trust and Banking Co. 102

Atlanta Trust and Banking Co. 102

Southern Banking and Trust Co. 102

RAILROAD BONDS.

Georgia 6%, 1897. 107½

Georgia 6%, 1910. 112

Georgia 8%, 1922. 115

Central 7%, 1893. 105½

Charleston and Atlanta. 108

Atlanta and Charlotte. 120

Atlanta and Charlotte. Income. 100

Western and Alabama 2d. 101

Atlanta and Florida. 100

Georgia Pacific. 100





ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 23, 1890.

## KEELY COMPANY

### VENING GOODS.

Up to now, when you've wanted a really beautiful Evening Dress there was a great price to pay. That day is gone.

Here are some of the daintiest Stuffs that ever crossed the ocean—the freshest thoughts of French artists—at figures which are surely nominal.

All the exquisite colorings show in tens of tintings. Just the lovely Crepes, Silks, Gauzes, Nets and Chintzes that the season suggests. Beauty and utility. Plain and neat; rich and rare—those are the extremes. A wealth of elegance and hand-someness between.

### NEW RUCHINGS.

You expect half a dozen or a dozen styles in the average stock. Lucky if you find more than that.

Seven thousand yards Ruching, every inch imported. By taking the entire lot we cut the cost so that you shall have it at less than current wholesale rates.

Cream Corded Folds, 8c. Plain Goffered Muslin, 8c. Silk Band, gold edge, 10c. Ribbon Back with Crepe Lisse point, 15c.

Muslin Band, with ribbon border, 15c.

Small Shell Crepe Lisse, 18c. Persian, with cords or loops, 20c. Persian, with feather edge, 20c. Crepe Lisse, shell with silver band, 20c.

Crepe Lisse, plain with gold band, 25c.

Satin Point, with iridescent beads, 30c.

Fine Crepe Lisse, jeweled edge, 35c.

The cream of the collection is those Medici Collars. All the fashionable rage in Paris and New York, 65c; several colors.

### LACE HANDKERCHIEFS.

The progressive importers overdid it. They often do, but not often with such choice things as these.

Centres of delicate Linen Thread Cambric, softer than pure silk, beautifully embroidered, bordered by real Valenciennes and Duchesse Lace, ornamented with medallions in quaint filigree effect that keeps you wondering how a human hand ever compassed or wrought the valuable trifle.

They go for half and two-thirds; \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.00.

If you care for one be quick. Handkerchiefs, light as the film of a cobweb, are not the best for service. Here are such as can be used:

Ladies' hemstitched Handkerchiefs, in quarter, half, one and two inch hems, warranted sturdy Linen, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c and 50c. Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, colored borders that are guaranteed to be fast, and of the newest and most artistic styles, at 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c and 25c. These are particular Bargains.

Ladies' Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs. Various lots; some simple and elegant; others elaborate. Pure white or touched with a hint of color; 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c, 65c, 75c, \$1.00.

Gents' White Linen Hemstitched and Fancy Border Handkerchiefs in vast assortment, ranging in price from 10c to 75c.

Japanese Pure Silk Handkerchiefs, fine texture, large size, neatly hemstitched, 25c. From that on up to \$1.50.

You can't come here with Handkerchief hopes too high. Let imagination run riot—our possessions are beyond your dream.

### UNDERWEAR.

Have a little patience and the special Hos-

tery or Underwear counters—Men's, Women's or Children's.

You must expect a crowd and a rush when seasonable goods that everybody wants are going at much less than their value. Most of the lines will last for a day or two longer.

Ladies' Merino Vests 35c, worth 50c.

Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests 50c, worth 75c.

Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Wool Vests 75c, worth \$1.

Ladies' Plain Knit Wool Gauze Vests \$1.

Handsome Jersey Ribbed White Vests, crossed with pink and blue silk threads, and wool plate silk Vests in white and colors, at prices phenomenally low.

Ladies' Fancy Knit Shirts in all colors at \$1.50 and \$1.75. A fair judge would pronounce either cheap at \$2.25.

Infants' Persian Wool Wrappers, open down the front, 50c, 65c, 75c.

Misses' and Boys' Underwear in natural wool, red and white, in suits at from 60c to \$2.50. Worth more.

Gents' all wool scarlet Shirts and Drawers, 48c, 75c, \$1, \$1.50 and \$1.75.

Gents' all wool scarlet Shirts and Drawers, medicated, \$1.75.

Gents' white Merino Shirts and Drawers, 50c.

Gents' gray mixed wool Shirts and Drawers, 50c.

Gents' mottled gray wool Shirts and Drawers, 50c.

Gents' extra quality Merino Shirts and Drawers, 75c.

Gents' white cashmere Shirts and Drawers, 75c.

Gents' natural wool, medium weight, Shirts and Drawers, \$1, \$1.25.

Gents' white Australian Wool Shirts and Drawers, \$1.50, \$1.75.

Gents' fancy Camel Hair Shirts and Drawers, \$1.50.

Gents' Drill and Canton Flannel Drawers, elastic ankle, custom made and strong bottoms, 50c and 75c.

Ladies' Ethiopian dye fast black Hose, 25c.

Ladies' Hose, Ebony dye, warranted fast, 35c.

Ladies' Sanitary, French feet, black Hose, 50c.

Ladies' Victoria black ribbed top Hose, 50c.

Ladies' Lisle Richelieu ribbed Hose, guaranteed stainless, 50c.

Ladies' plain or ribbed all wool black Hose, double thread, heel and toe, 25c, 35c and 50c.

Ladies' extra fine bronze or black Cashmere Hose, 75c.

Misses' fast black, double ribbed knee, heel and toe, 25c.

Misses' Nubian dye ribbed hose, 25c.

Misses' indelible black ribbed Hose, absolutely fast, 35c.

Boys' Turkish dye, stainless Hose, all sizes, 25c.

Gents' black cotton Hose, 25c.

Gents' mode cotton Half Hose, 25c.

Gents' super stout brown cotton Half Hose, drop stitch, 25c.

Gents' seamless wool Half Hose, 25c.

### CLOAKS.

Some wonders. More than the match of anything we've ever done in Wraps. "Low prices" doesn't say it all. You'd almost certainly be charged a third more for the like of most of these styles outside, but even then there's no assurance that you'd get as good.

860 Women's Ulsters, Raglans and Newmarkets. Fall and Winter weights. Solids, plaids and stripes. Made of fine West of England Ulsters, \$2.90, \$3.90 and \$7.63. Worth double.

300 Women's Winter Wraps, broad, jet and applique trimmings. Some fine imported garments among them.

Do your choosing at \$8.37. Not one but would be fairly cheap at \$18.

500 Ladies' Berlin Jackets, mixed cheviot, wide-wales, cork-screw, diagonal, stockinet and beaver. \$5 Jacket for \$2.50, \$6 Jacket for \$3, \$8 Jacket for \$4, \$10 Jacket for \$5.

These items all fell under a single glance of the eye. They are put in the paper to indicate what you may catch by a quick survey.

### FURS.

It's easy to make a display of these things and yet be out

of just what everybody wants. You know stores run on that plan? Where the buyer's genius shows is in seeing to it that the missing things are the ones nobody cares or calls for.

Furs are favorites now—here they are. Astrakhan still leads—we don't try to push something else on you. Of course, we have others—heaps to pick from—odd, fantastic, sensible.

Black Coney Capes, \$4. Black Coney Capes, roll collars, \$6.50.

Black Coney Capes, real Astrakhan roll collars, \$8.50.

Angora Sets, Muff and Boa, \$7.50.

Natural Seal Capes, \$8.50, \$12, \$15.

Natural Seal Capes, real Astrakhan roll collars, \$14, \$15 and \$17.50.

Natural Seal Capes, gray krimmer collars, \$18.

Real Black Astrakhan Capes, \$10, \$15, \$18.

Real Black Astrakhan Capes, rich seal collars, \$20.

Extra Muffs from 98c to \$5, in Coney, Mink, Lynx, Seal, real Astrakhan, Plush and Monkey.

Boas until you marvel where all the coque feathers come from, and you can depend upon the prices.

### NOTIONS.

The Notion trade as carried on here is a study for any one with progressive instincts. It is an interesting lesson to ourselves. In a sense it is the vertebra of the business—the backbone. That is why we give it so much attention—why we boast, in a very modest fashion, of the great variety from all markets, unequalled in any.

Tape Lines, 60 inches, 5c. White Metal Thimbles, 2c.

Best American Pins, 2c. Coats' Spool Cotton, 4c.

Nickel Safety Pins, 3c.

American Tape, 2 1/2c.

Steel Hair Pins, 1c.

Book English Pins, 5c.

Clear Horn Combs, 5c.

Rubber Hair Pins, 2c.

Lady Dress Weights, 1/2c.

Tracing Wheels, 10c.

Strong Elastic Web, 5c.

Gents' Collar Buttons, 1/2c.

Hose Supporters, 10c.

Turkey Red Floss, 2c.

Ladies' Fine Purse, 25c.

Seal Card Case, 15c.

Colgate's Pure Vaseline, 7c.

Turkish Bath Soap, 3c.

Each of every one of these articles is selling rapidly. Why advertise them, then? Just to get before you the fact of surpassing cheapness that pays compliment to our Notion pride.

### SHOES.

You can be as well fitted, Madame, in our \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$4.50 Shoes as in those at \$6.00, \$7.00 or \$8.00. Dozens of times every day that is proved. The extra cost goes to extra fineness and finish. The fit couldn't be bettered. And they come in varied styles.

Men's and Children's Shoes are not a fraction behind Women's. The Shoe and price to fit your fancy are right here.

Our Ziegler Bro.'s goods are still distinguished for superior quality and extreme low price.

All Shapes of Toes,

All Sorts of Tips,

All styles of Heels,

Better Stock in Uppers,

Better Stock in Leather,

Better Style in Design,

More Service in Wear,

More Comfort in Fit,

More Beauty in Looks,

Than you can possibly find in any other make of Shoes.

The Keely "Leader" \$2.00 Shoe, for either sex, is still in the ascendency. Their universal popularity keeps them far in advance of all rival favorites.

Ten fresh cases just in. Every pair perfect and warranted to wear well.

These items all fell under a single glance of the eye. They are put in the paper to indicate what you may catch by a quick survey.

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## THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

A BILL TO GIVE THEM MORE THAN A MILLION DOLLARS.

The Biggest Bill that Has Yet Been Placed Before the Legislature—Yesterday's Work in the House.

More than a million—For Georgia's common schools. That was the sensation in the legislature yesterday when the bill of Mr. Jackson, of Heard, was read.

Mr. Jackson is chairman of the committee on education, and the bill comes fresh from the hands of his committee.

It is a mammoth measure.

The bill passes under the very tame title, "A bill to provide a permanent fund for the state public schools," but to read it is to realize its great importance and size.

A GIGANTIC FUND.

The fund is to be made up as follows by the provisions of the bill:

1. The total rental of W. and A. R. R. \$	408,334
2. Tax on liquor dealers.	71,861
3. Net fees from fertilizers.	17,501
4. Tax on shows.	5,348
5. Dividends of Georgia R. R. stock.	5,049
6. Tax on state convicts.	17,417
7. One mill ad valorem tax on state property.	415,000
8. Poll tax.	185,000
Total.	\$1,223,359

The school fund this year amounts to \$638,000.

According to the state of increased valuations, however, this same fund for the next year would have reached at least \$800,000.

The bill introduced by Mr. Jackson stipulates that the money shall be paid in warrants quarterly to the various county school commissioners of Georgia so that the teachers may be paid off earlier.

It further provides that the school term shall be six months instead of four as has heretofore been the law.

The chief purpose of the bill is to enlarge in every way possible the present system of public schools, which seems to be the general inclination of the present legislature.

Mr. Jackson thinks the bill covers satisfactorily the necessities of Georgia's common school system and says he is confident that it will pass.

The chief change in the bill is the granting of all the rental of the State road instead of half of it, as has heretofore been the rule. The poll tax has been given to the school fund heretofore, but it went out through the treasurers of the different counties, and hence does not appear in the \$638,000 published in the comptroller general's report as the school appropriations.

Mr. Jackson's bill went into the house on its first reading yesterday.

## In the House.

The first thing to engage the attention of the house of representatives yesterday after the reading of the journal, was a resolution to the effect that when the house adjourned it should stand adjourned until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

But it was no go.

The farmers voted down the motion.

So the routine work went on.

Mr. Goodwin, of Fulton, secured the passage of his bill amending the charter of Atlanta, granting the issuance of \$325,000 bonds for additional water supplies and increasing the number of members of the board of health.

## On the Clerk's Desk.

The following bills, under the regular order of business, were read the third time and passed:

By Mr. Cutts, of Sumter—To amend the charter of the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery railroad.

By Mr. Fleming, of Richmond—To incorporate the South Atlantic Trade and Navigation Company.

By Mr. Goodwin, of Fulton—To amend the act incorporating the city of Atlanta.

By Mr. Keenan, of Berrien—To incorporate the town of Clio.

By Mr. Lewis, of Hancock—To amend the act establishing a system of public schools for the town of Sparta.

Senate bills for the first and second readings were taken.

Mr. Craigie, of Gilmer, introduced a bill to incorporate the Ellijay Loan and Banking Company, and then the house adjourned until Monday.

## Purifying the Ballot.

The bill of Mr. Norman, of Liberty, to purify the ballot is already creating something of a stir.

When asked yesterday if he had anything to say in reply to the papers that have attacked his bill on the grounds of unconstitutionalities, Mr. Norman said:

I see no reason why my bill should be considered unconstitutional. The intention is to further the very purpose sought to be obtained by the constitution, which allows every voter the free exercise of his elective franchise. There are two features to my bill, one is to make it easier to get a vote, the second is to insure that when the vote of the intimidators as well as the vote of the persons casting their votes, while so intimidators, will be purged from the ballot box.

The bill, I am sure, will be so introduced to the former, whatever may be said of the latter.

I have been often asked why it is that the county of Liberty has no trouble about sending in a large number of negroes to vote in other counties having a large negro population in proportion to the number of whites have no difficulty.

The reason of this is in the lower portion of Liberty county, as well as portions of Madison and Camden counties, adapted to the culture of rice and too sickly to be inhabited by whites, there is a large number of negroes who own their farms, and therefore in a measure, are independent of the whites. The mass of them have not been able to buy land, and therefore in those counties and districts where fences now exist are left undisturbed, my proposed law only affirms their right to abolish fences by a vote of the people as is prescribed in section 1455 of the code.

While this might not be true in all instances, it certainly would be in some, and thus the remedy sought would not be general in its benefit.

I see no reason why my bill should not be satisfactory to the people of Georgia, and I am assured that it is, as I am constantly in receipt of gratifying endorsements from both white and colored people in all sections of the state.

The law proposed affords the relief needed, and at the same time it does not disturb the existing status of affairs. It repeats section 1449 of the code and provides in lieu thereof that in each and every county and district the boundary lines of each lot, tract or parcel of land in each community shall be preserved as natural fences, provided that when the same are left undisturbed, my proposed law only affirms their right to abolish fences by a vote of the people as is prescribed in section 1455 of the code.

To speak in the plainest language possible, the effect of my bill is to allow the counties and districts, now without fences, to re-establish the boundary lines of each family's place, to prevent the encroachment of one's neighbor, and therefore in the case of a negro, preventing his land from trespass.

The counties and districts where fences now exist are left undisturbed, my proposed law only affirms their right to abolish fences by a vote of the people as is prescribed in section 1455 of the code.

They make it a part of their religion, therefore, to see that none of their race are the "democrats" of the state. They read the election notice of the approaching election from the pulpit, and they commence at once to make arrangements for the fight.

The negroes they are to fight are fully organized and go from house to house all through the night routing out their "color" and threatening to kill those who forsake their folds.

The negroes in the cities, the negroes in groups around the polls, making such threats and intimidations that negroes who go to the polls now, and too sickly to be inhabited by whites, are afraid to go to the polls, and therefore for their color or stand the consequences.

My bill is intended to remedy that evil. Before introducing the bill, I consulted some of the best lawyers of the house, who thought it was all right. If, however, there should any serious objections urged in its present shape, it will be so amended as to meet the same, and the bill must be relieved from this practice of lawlessness and political invasion.

MISS JENNIE SMITH.

Addresses a Large Gathering of Railroad Men.

A large gathering of railroad employees assembled at the works of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company yesterday afternoon, and was addressed by Miss Jennie Smith on "Influence."

A number of instances of good work done by great men in the humble walks of life were related by Miss Smith, and deeply interested her auditors.

From her own wide experience, she related how she had been done by railroad men in the shop and on the cars.

After the address she was surrounded by men and held a sort of impromptu reception, exchanging kindly greetings with all.

Miss Smith will speak this afternoon at the capitol, and her well-known reputation and great popularity will undoubtedly attract a large audience.

In what we can offer you an attractive line, and we challenge comparison in prices. Maier &amp; Berkele's, 93 Whitehall street.

Very Seldom Does He Appreciate It.

From Thackeray.

Blessed be—blessed, though maybe undeserving—who has the love of a good woman.

Spectacles and eye glasses properly fitted at Maier &amp; Berkele's, 93 Whitehall street.

## GEORGIA'S FENCE LAWS

## MR. WOOTEN'S BILL PASSES THE HOUSE AND SENATE.

Some Other Important Bills to Come Up in the House This Week—What the Legislature Has Done.

Among the most important laws enacted by the Georgia legislature up to date is the fence law sized up in the bill introduced in the house by Mr. Wooten, of Dougherty county.

This bill has passed both house and senate and only awaits the signature of Governor Norther to become a law of full force and effect.

In his message Governor Norther urged the passage of just such a law as this and that he will sign it with genuine approval goes without saying.

The law is general in its scope, and interests the people of Georgia from the mountains to the seaboard.

The unanimity with which the bill passed the house and senate attests its popularity and gives assurance to its author that it will be most keenly felt.

Before its introduction there were several bills amendatory of the fence laws pending before the legislature, but each of them met with some objections because the remedy which they proposed was not uniform in its application. The plan embodied in the bill was adopted because it appeared to be conservative in its nature, conciliatory in its effect and satisfactory to all persons concerned. Unlike some of the other bills on this subject, which have been introduced, it affords the relief needed to all freeholders in the state who were placed in a serious predicament by reason of the decision of the supreme court, declaring the fence laws non-constitutional and therefore void.

Mr. Wooten Talks.

Had a CONSTITUTION reporter yesterday:

"You are probably aware that nearly forty counties and districts in the state have been operating under local fence laws for several years. The fences have been removed and destroyed, and in many sections it is impossible to rebuild them on account of the scarcity of timber and the enormous expense incident to the work.

"Many of the counties and districts where these local laws have been in operation are comprised of large plantations which could not be fenced at once, even if the owners were able to assume such a financial burden. A hardship would be similarly worked upon the smaller planters, who possess less capital and less ability to bear the expense.

"And yet, in the face of all these serious facts, these people are notified that their fences must be replaced or else suffer the ravages of roaming cattle and live stock.

"This, with judge of the Oconee county court, about completes the list of appointments yet to be made by the governor.

MR. ARNOLD BROYLES

Had the Highest Vote Cast in the Last Election.

A mistake of the typist put the vote of Mr. Arnold Broyles yesterday at 2,037.

It was 2,537.

So that he led the ticket, and did so by a remarkable plurality of 257 votes over the next highest man.

It is always an honor to secure the highest vote cast, and that honor this time goes to Mr. Arnold Broyles.

This is the more notable because he is yet quite a young man—the youngest of all the candidates in the field Friday.

No young man in the city has more friends or brighter prospects than Mr. Broyles, and the corroboration is made in justice to him.

BARNEY LEE AGAIN.

Celebration of the Nomination of an Ex-Confederate for Mayor.

This is from the pen of Barney Lee, than whom there is no more enthusiastic "old vet" in Atlanta.

He was in a particularly good humor yesterday over the nomination of Mr. Hemphill for mayor.

By Barney Lee, to Company B of the Confederate Veterans' Association:

The fight is over, the victory won.

Without the firing of a single gun.

We say, "Well done, you grayhairs, well done!"

And in the language of Augusta Will:

And asking no favors—no more at all—

"Keep your words, and let me tell you—"

"Keep your words, and let me tell you—"

"A vain request for me to live dead."

And yet, all—yes, all—that might be said.

We veterans still honor living and dead.

EXPOSITION ECHOES.

The Executive Committee Held a Meeting Yesterday.

The executive committee of the Piedmont Exposition Company held a meeting in President Wylie's office yesterday afternoon, and a subcommittee was appointed to go over the accounts for the past year.

There yet remain bills to be paid and settlemen to be made with the railroads, and all these accounts will be considered by the committee.

Its report will be made not earlier than the date of the annual meeting of the company, which will be held about the middle of December.

CELEBRATION OF THE ELECTION.

From The New York Press.

May 22.—The election of Mr. Wooten is again in New York, this time for the most important office to be obtained by the state.

He brings the same jolly, good-natured presence with him that the reporters became acquainted with when he was here to invite Mr. Blaine to go to the Atlanta exposition, and he says thinks Mr. Blaine made a mistake in not going.

"The South has great regard for Mr. Blaine," said the mayor yesterday.

"If he should come president on his reciprocity platform the south would not weep its eyes out, I assure you."

THE SUN'S COTTON REVIEW.

NEW YORK, November 22.—Futures opened at seven to eight points advance closing steady at eleven to twelve points above yesterday's close.

Among them will be the two bills introduced by Mr. Martin bearing upon the subject of the control of the technological school

and the school of arts.

They make it a part of their religion, therefore, to see that none of their race are the "democrats" of the state. They read the election notice of the approaching election from the pulpit, and they commence at once to make arrangements for the fight.

The negroes they are to fight are fully organized and go from house to house all through the night routing out their "color" and threatening to kill those who forsake their folds.

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## SOME APPOINTMENTS

APERIE  
ATES.

## THE FORSYTH CASE.

SENSATIONAL CONSPIRACY CASE  
TO COME UP.he Prisoners Will Make a Fight Against  
Being Tried in the Federal Court—  
Why They Do So.

MACON, Ga., November 22.—[Special.]—Whether or not the men indicted for conspiracy in the Forsyth murder will be tried in the United States court in this city is now a question.

It is announced that the attorneys for the men will fight the matter, claiming that the federal court has no jurisdiction, it being a matter for the state court only.

The CONSTITUTION spoke to a number of prominent lawyers on the subject today and in every instance they expressed themselves as doubtful about the federal court having power to try the case. An effort, however, will be made at once, to proceed with the conspiracy trial.

Judge Pardee, who has been asked to sit with Judge Speer in these cases, has not yet been heard from, but it is supposed he will consent to do so.

Public attention is now drawn to the conspiracy trial and there is a universal desire to see judgment meted out to the outlaws.

BIBB COUNTY DEMOCRATS

Preparing for the Primary on December 1st.

MACON, Ga., November 22.—[Special.]—The democratic executive committee of Bibb county met at the courthouse to arrange rules and appoint managers for the coming primary election to be held on December 3d.

The election is to be a heated one and much interest is manifested in it.

The committee elected that Wadell be made a voting precinct with the following managers: J. W. Shipper, G. W. Jones, J. E. Jones, with following managers: W. B. Bass, Dave Johnson, J. T. Dozier.

The managers at the other precincts are:

John's Store—F. Bailey, A. J. Davis, Newt Oliver, City Hall—W. H. W. Rogers, A. Alex Reynolds, J. C. Tyler, E. S. Smith, R. W. Jenkins, Howard District—T. R. Ousley, C. J. McElroy, Howard District—H. C. Johnson, J. S. Avant, W. C. Rands, W. C. Parker, R. A. Johnson, J. H. Tinsley, C. W. K. Parker, T. M. Parker, T. J. Parker, W. J. Dooley, Howard District—T. A. Clay, J. J. Anderson, C. C. Tucker, East Macom—J. F. Means, D. J. Ryle, F. M. Jones.

Fay's Foundry—N. L. Brunner, U. L. Wilson, X. B. R. Johnson.

The committee decided that all polls at the stations be opened at 8 o'clock and closed at 3 o'clock; that those in the city open at 8 o'clock and close at 5 o'clock.

MASTER MECHANIC TRACEY RESIGNS

The Head of the Central Shops at Macon Gives Up His Position.

MACON, Ga., November 22.—[Special.]—Mr. W. L. Tracey, master mechanic of the Central shops has resigned.

It leaked out today that he had sent in his resignation, to take effect on December 1st. It is not known who Mr. Tracey's successor will be, but rumors has it that Macom will be given the place. Mr. Tracey resigns with a more important position with some northern line.

THE GEORGIA EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Dick Humphries, an Augusta man, was arrested Friday night on suspicion of being the robber who tackled the Georgia night express train.

Police express doubt as to his being the man. He says he can prove an alibi, and there is a woman who says he was not on the road that night. He is in jail in default of \$200 bail. He will have a preliminary trial Tuesday.

BANQUETED BY THE GUARDS.

Adjutant General Kelly Royally Received in Newnan.

NEWNAN, Ga., November 22.—[Special.]—Adjutant General Kelly attended a banquet and was honored by the Newnan Guards last night. At 8 o'clock all the largest crowds that ever assembled at the opera house was there to hear Captain Kelly relate the experience while of the historic Alabama, the famous confederate warship. Other people were rejected, however, and were not admitted to the room.

The history of the Alabama from the lips of Kelly, who next to Semmes in the confederate navy. His speech was frequently applauded.

The close attention of the large crowd evidenced the interest they felt in the speaker and his theme. Captain P. S. Wilcoxson was eloquent in his speech, and the audience gave him a standing ovation.

"One Sunday morning, after preaching was over at the church, I spoke to Jenkins and at the same time that he seemed to be writing something on his coat, I said, 'What a useful thing for him, I asked him what was the matter.'

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MEN OF TODAY  
IN GEORGIA.

## SHORT SKETCHES OF EMINENT SENATORS.

## A Few Facts About Leaders in that Body.

## MEN PROMINENT AT THEIR HOMES

## Have Come to Take a Hand in State Affairs.

That honorable body, the senate of Georgia, is well named. It is an honorable body indeed; and it is a body noted for conservatism and good, sound sense. If you come to the senate chamber in search of flights of oratory, or if you are looking for any needless wasting of the people's time, you will be disappointed. The senate is intensely "business." The members are on hand when President Mitchell's gavel falls, they ascertain what business there is for them to transact, and then they transact it. That is the day's programme. Some of the men who aid in thus expediting matters are spoken of here.

Senator Clarence H. Ellington is one of the leaders of the senate, and is here as the representative of four of Georgia's best counties—McDuffie, Wilkes and Lincoln and Columbia.

He is a farmer, an alliance man and a strong believer in the order. He was born July 22, 1855, in Elbert county.

His mother is well known to the people of the state except when she consumes the news of the street allover Georgia. She is too progressive to be a "Georgia Matron." She is now Mrs. J. L. Harlan, of Thomson. Ellington went to the college school when he was fifteen years old, and has been work on a farm for wages, and with one year's exception, been on ELLINGTON farms ever since.

In 1874 he rented a one-horse farm. Something of the character and energy of the man is shown by the fact that he rented it for \$3,000. Then he purchased the noted Ned Harrison plantation of 1,140 acres in McDuffie county. He has made an average of 125 bales of cotton, 2,000 bushels of corn, and other products in proportion during the last ten years. He is a large and busy man, and is his other business. He has since he began been recognized as one of the leading farmers of his county—a sort of an oracle on that line. He has kept up with improved methods, has used the intensive system, and has made good money.

Senator Ellington has been a close student of books, men and measures, and is remarkably well informed on literature, history and practical affairs.

Senator Ellington has a handsome home near Thomson. He has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Lulu Buford, of Warren county; his second Miss Maggie Benét, of Columbia. He is a man who has before been a candidate for political office, but he has held positions of trust in the alliance. He is ex-president of the McDuffie County Alliance, president of the Thomson alliance, chairman of the board of directors of the McDuffie County Alliance Exchange, and is both frequently mentioned as the right of a man to have a prominent place in the management of the affairs of the State Alliance.

A dyed-in-the-wool alliance man, an earnest hard worker for the good of the order, a man whose prominence in this work led to his

being called from private life to take a hand in public affairs—that is Dr. M. W. Eason, senator from the second district.

He was born in Tattman county—just two miles from his present home. He was a farmer's boy, the son of a farmer, and his early hood days were therefore spent on a farm.

His education—such as it is, he says—was obtained at the normal schools. Later he studied medicine, devoting his spare time to his studies, and after a year he became a regular practitioner. Senator Eason was once a surveyor for several years, but beyond that has had no political offices. He was one of the earliest members of the Tattman County Alliance and was—indeed, he now—president of that alliance. In 1877, Dr. Eason married Miss Alvina Collins of Tattman.

Senator Eason's nomination came without opposition. Dr. Eason is a man who represents Tattman, Liberty, and McIntosh counties, and is careful and conscientious in looking out for the interests of his constituents and of the state.

One of the hardest fights of the campaign in which members of the legislature were chosen was that out of which the youngest member of the senate came triumphant. That senator is E. H. Callaway, of the seventeenth district.

Senator Callaway hails from the town of Burke, and first saw the light of day in grand old Wilkes—two facts to his credit. I have spoken of him as the youngest member of the present senate, but he has greater distinction, even than that, for he is the

youngest man who has been in the senate in years. He was born July 19, 1862.

His father, Rev. Brantley Callaway, is now, as was then, a leading Baptist minister in Wilkes. Rev. Mr. Callaway's wife was Miss Lucy B. Howard, of Oglethorpe.

Howard Callaway, as he is known at his home, attended country schools in Wilkes, near his father's home, from 1870 till 1876, and then worked on his father's farm during the years 1877-1878. He attended this same country school taught by the Rev. Thomas A. Nabi, during the years 1879-1880. In 1879, he entered the sophomore class at the state university, and remained there until July, 1881, when he graduated with the A. B. degree, and with the third honor in that department.

In September, 1881, Mr. Callaway went to Waynesboro, Ga., and began teaching school in the Waynesboro academy as assistant to Professor J. H. Roberts. He held this position until January, 1883, when he returned to Wilkes county and taught a school in the country near his father's during the year 1883. In the fall of 1883 he was elected principal of the Wilkes county male academy, which position he held during the year 1884. In 1885, he signed a contract at the end of the year he entered the law office of Messrs. W. M. and F. Reese, and read law under them from January 1, 1885, until the last of August, 1885, when he was admitted to the bar at Crawfordville.

He went to Waynesboro the second time about the 1st of October, 1885, and began the practice of law there alone. In March, 1886, he entered into partnership with Judge E. T. Lawson, of a place, which partnership lasted until this year, when Mr. Scates was taken into the firm.

In 1886, Mr. Callaway was a delegate to the congressional convention in the state, and was elected a member of the congressional committee for Burke county. In May, 1888, he was elected chairman of the democratic executive committee of Burke county, which executive board holds. In August, 1888, he

was nominated as a Cleveland elector for the tenth congressional district, and was a member of the electoral college. During that campaign, Mr. Callaway came into the tenth district, with Major Barnes and Mr. Wilson, who was the elector for the state at large. In January, 1890, Callaway was elected mayor of the city of Waynesboro, at the head of a young set of councilmen, which position he still holds.

On the 19th of August, 1890, he was nominated for senator for the seventeenth district by the democratic convention which assembled at Millen.

He had a hard fight for the nomination and had bitter opposition later in the election. But he was elected by an overwhelming majority.

Senator Callaway is very popular with his fellow-senators, and is easily one of the prominent figures in the senate body.

The cut which accompanies this doesn't begin to do justice to the senator from the seventeenth.

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Hon. Seth Tatman was born in Putnam county, Ga. He moved to Troup county while very young and has resided there ever since.

He was raised on a farm, and received the rudiments of education in the country, but his principal education had been under the Rev. Otis Smith and Judge B. C. Ferrell, of LaGrange.

He went to Merces University and completed his literary course in Brownwood, Texas, and attended a course in the Dane law school at Harvard college at Cambridge, Mass., under Judge Joseph Story and Professor Simon Greenleaf. He was the classmate of the late N. G. Swanson, ex-President R. B. Hayes, Hon. J. S. M. Curry and W. R. Gorman. Mr. Tatman was a member of the class of 1855.

"I never missed a roll call nor disobeyed an order while in the army," he says in speaking of his war record.

After the war he returned home, and has given his entire attention to farming. Seeing the depressed condition of the agricultural people, and wishing to aid in the relief of them, he organized the alliance and was made trustee for the county alliance.

He was elected a director in the state exchange, and assisted in the organization of the alliance exchange of Georgia. He also served as president of the alliance of Troup county.

Mr. Tatman has heretofore strongly opposed and refused to let his name be used in any manner whatever, as a candidate, until the present time, when he was requested, by the almost unanimous voice of the voters of Troup county, to become a candidate for senator of the forty-first Georgia regiment, and his nomination was ratified by acclamation at the late democratic senatorial convention, held at Franklin, Heard county, and resulted in his election, with no opposition. Senator Tatman is a conservative, "working" senator, and receives credit upon his constituency.

Senator Witcher, of the thirtieth, hails from Oglethorpe, a county which has a reputation these days of furnishing successful candidates. Senator Witcher was born within one mile of his present home, and is, therefore, Oglethorpe all over. The date of his birth is October 14, 1843. He was brought up on a farm, and attended the neighborhood

SENIATOR WITCHER academy until the commencement

of the war. When the call for troops came, young Witcher enlisted in the "Echoes Artillery," a light battery, commanded by Captain J. N. Tiller, which went into active service in March, 1862.

Witcher served on the Florida coast until Savannah was invested by Sherman, and after the evacuation of that place was ordered to James island, near Charleston, and finally surrendered under General Joe Johnston, at Greensboro, N. C.

After the war he engaged in farming. He tried his hand in the Yazoo delta, in Mississippi, during the year 1866, when that section was visited by an unprecedented overflow, the cholera and yellow fever all the same year.

"One year's experience satisfied me with that life," he says. "After that I returned to Georgia, and have been engaged in farming ever since, with moderate success."

Senator Witcher represented Oglethorpe county in the lower house in 1882-83, and was elected without opposition from the thirtieth senatorial district to the senate. He has always been a democrat, is an alliance man, a member of the Masonic fraternity for years, and a member of the Missionary Baptist church for the last five years.

Senator Witcher was one of the many southern boys who were deprived of higher education by the outbreak of the war, but in the face of all obstacles he has made a good success in his field of work. He is a power in Oglethorpe, where he is known, even to woman and child, and is known by all. His experience in the house gives him a familiarity with the senate's work which is valuable to him in the senate.

In Senator Golden you find a splendid example of what we call the self-made man. And the torso is certainly rightly used in this instance. The son of poor parents, he has by his own energy and indomitable will power, fought his way to the front, the fact of what would to man together have proved overwhelming obstacles.

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Ryan's

## MATCHLESS PRICES

Have punctured the "Bragging Windbags" and relegated them to back seats. Crippled and one-legged competition will be taught a new dance next week that will be found quite trying on their nerves.

MONDAY  
AT 8 O'CLOCK  
WE OFFER  
WHAT NO OTHER HOUSE ON EARTH HAS  
AT THE PRICE.

800 pieces wool Dress Goods, beautiful designs, "New Fall Shades," at 6½c yard. One dress to each customer, only.

A big plum, and we wish to give our friends the benefit and distribute it.

125 pieces fine satin diagonal Dress Goods at 12½c yard, 18c value.

140 pieces black and colored Twilled Dress Goods at 10c yard, 15c value.

114 pieces double width Plaid Dress Goods at 12½c yard, 20c value.

136 pieces double width Tricots at 20c yard, 30c value.

106 pieces 42-inch Cashmeres, black and colors, at 35c yard, 50c value.

129 pieces all wool Serges, all colors, 38 inches wide, 39c, 50c value.

Beautiful all wool Plaids, only 40c yard, 60c value.

387 pieces 48-inch all wool English Whicpards, at 65c yard, \$1.25 value.

289 pieces 48-inch Camel's Hair, all colors, at 65c yard, \$1.25 value.

240 pieces 45-inch satin finish Henrietta Cloths, all colors, at 65c yard, \$1.25 value.

64 pieces 54-inch Broadcloths at \$1 yard, \$2 value.

39 pieces 48-inch Drapery Nets at 39c yard, 75c value.

64 pieces 48-inch Drapery Gauzes, for evening dresses, at \$1 yard, \$3.50 value.

375 dozen Ladies' fine embroidered Handkerchiefs at 15c each, worth 40c.

268 dozen Ladies' extra fine embroidered Handkerchiefs at 25c each, worth 75c each.

Elegant double-breasted Jackets and Reefs, for Ladies, only \$5 each, marked down from \$10.

Genuine Eiderdown Quilts, good sizes, made of French satine, only \$5.50 each, worth \$10.

148 pieces fast color, fancy Table Damask, celebrated Bates brand, only 40c yard, worth 75c.

172 pieces 18-inch all pure Linen Crash, only 5c yard, 10c value.

48 pieces 62-inch Bleached Table Damask, only 45c yard, 75c value.

25 bales best quality Domestic Checks, only 4½c yard. No limit to quantity.

200 dozen extra good quality French woven Corsets, only 50c pair; marked down from \$1.

Frequent dividends will be paid to stockholders.

## THE BANK OF ENGLAND

AN ATLANTA MAN TELLS SOME FACTS ABOUT IT.

The Financial Wonder Which Saved Baring Bros. from Failure—The Story of the Bank Briefly Told.

The news flashed over the wires far and wide throughout the commercial world that the great banking house of Baring Bros., of London, was financially embarrassed, which would if unaccompanied with the countering statement, that the bank of England had come to the rescue, have undoubtedly caused a commercial panic of most disastrous proportions.

Details of the great financial event relate the story of how a syndicate of bankers had guaranteed, through and with the help of the Bank of England the outstanding obligations of the Barings amounting to the enormous sum of £1,000,000, equal to nearly \$110,000,000.

This is a remarkable illustration of the power of the Bank of England and the almost infallible confidence with which this wonderful institution is regarded in the world of finance. It may, therefore, be interesting to renew, briefly, the history of this bank, whose name is synonymous with all that indicates absolute safety in the world of commerce. To say "as good as the Bank of England" means surely beyond question of doubt.

This reputation for security is the result of a successful banking career of nearly 200 years.

It is even surprising, in view of the practically unlimited faith and confidence reposed in the great English bank, to know that while never having actually failed to meet its obligations during the two centuries of its existence, it has on more than one occasion been forced to temporarily suspend payment.

The original charter of the Bank of England was granted in 1694, and was to some extent the exigency of a public or national financial distress.

The revolution had just ended and the new rulers of England, William and Mary, needed money and needed it badly. It was then that William Patterson, a shrewd Scotchman, projected the Bank of England scheme.

A subscription loan of £1,000,000, was made to the government, which was in sore need of funds, owing to the defects and absence of taxation and the difficulty of borrowing from capitalists at home and abroad, because of the supposed uncertainty of the revolutionary government.

The subscribers to the loan were then incorporated into a society, known as the "Government and Company of the Bank of England." The charter of incorporation is dated July 27, 1694, and empowers the society "to purchase, enjoy and retain to them and their successors any moneys, lands, rents, tenements and possessions whatsoever, and to purchase and acquire all sorts of goods and chattels, and to grant, demise and dispose of same."

The management of the corporation was vested in the hands of a governor and twenty-four directors, who were to be selected between the 25th of March and the 21st of April of each year from among the members of the society duly qualified as such. It was further provided that no dividends should at any time be made, save only out of the "interest, profits or produce arising by or out of the said capital stock or fund by such dealing as is allowed by act of parliament." It was also further provided that the directors of the bank must be natural-born or naturalized citizens of England and hold stocks as follows: Governors, not less than £4,000; deputy governors, £3,000; each director, £2,000. Thirteen or more of said directors constituted a quorum for the legal management of the affairs of the society. Every stockholder, other than the directors, must hold at least £300 of the capital stock, and is entitled to only one vote.

Four general meetings of directors are provided for each year, being in the months of September, December, April and July. The company was authorized to advance money upon the security of goods or merchandise pledged to it. It is this clause, with subsequent amendments, that gives the bank the power to issue almost any amount of its notes in excess of its capital when the bullion or gold is held in its vaults as security. The act was still further amended in an amendment of parliament that the bank "shall not deal in merchandise (except bullion) or purchase any lands or revenues belonging to the crown, or advance or lend to their majesties, their heirs or successors, any sum of money, by way of loan, or anticipate on any part or parts, branch or branches, fund or funds, of the revenues now granted or belonging, or hereafter to be granted, to their majesties; their heirs and successors, other than such part of revenues only on which a credit for loan is or shall be granted by parliament."

In 1697 parliament accepted the bank's capital stock from all taxes or assessments during the continuance of the bank, and further, that all the profits and benefits arising out of the management of the bank should be applied to the use of the raisers or stockholders pro rata to the amount of stock held by each individual member.

The original charter granted the bank was terminable at the pleasure of the government after August 1, 1705, by giving one year's notice and repaying the loan of £1,000,000. At first authority was given to issue notes equal only to the amount of capital in hands of the government, but as stated above, so it was amended as to permit the issuance of additional notes based on gold or bullion deposited in the vaults of the bank. The system of issuing bills on the debt of the government is practically the same method adopted by the United States government with national banks of the present day.

In 1806, during the financial troubles caused by what is known as "recollement," the Bank of England became involved and was compelled to suspend payment of its bills—thereby depreciating the same, causing them to be exchanged only at a heavy discount. The government came to the rescue, and, seconded by the judicious management of the directors, soon overcame the crisis, enabling the bank to resume payment and again make their notes good.

In order to avoid a similar trouble and still further strengthen the bank the capital stock was increased by another subscription loan to the national debt thereby increasing the capital stock from £1,200,000 to £1,301,171, or nearly double the sum of its previous capital stock.

There was a sound political motive in this government aid, as it helped to deepen the interest of the people in the existing dynasty by that most powerful of all media, viz., their pocket, it being pretty well understood that if James II should regain the throne, the money of the loan would ever be paid back to him.

"So closely," says Macaulay, "was the interest of the bank bound up with the interest of the government, that the greater the public danger the more ready was the bank to come to the rescue."

The storm, weathered by the bank in 1806, was caused by an event that might easily have destroyed much stronger financial institutions. The silver coins of the kingdom were much

worn and chipped. The bank had received them at their nominal value, but when the redenomination of its outstanding bills had taken effect in new coin of full weight—that is, for say seven ounces of silver received it had to pay twelve ounces. A run was made on the bank by collecting its notes from far and wide, and the solid co-operation of the best financial elements of the kingdom soon put the bank's affairs in good shape and the first general suspension was ordered.

It is recalled that about this time or in February, 1697, its notes were down to 24 pence each because the old system had been discontinued, as it provided that if the Bank of England did not redenominate its notes, they would be accepted and paid by the government out of the annuity of the company.

The new addition to the bank's charter did, however, give the solid co-operation of the best financial elements of the kingdom that soon put the bank's affairs in good shape and the first general suspension was ordered.

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The year 1708 is memorable in the history of the bank by the passage of an act of parliament making it a corporation for all time, and giving the power to issue notes or bills payable on demand or in less time than six months. This action was said to have been caused by the "Mine Adventurers' Company" having commenced the banking business.

It is said that the Bank of England did not prevent the formation of associations for general banking business, but merely forbade the issue of notes by associations of more than six persons. But the issue of notes was regarded as an essential condition of banking business, and the government prohibited it and the formation of banking associations until the registration of 1826 expressly permitted the issue of notes by banking corporations.

It was during this period, 1708 to 1736, that the beginnings were made of the numerous banking houses of England and several of which are existing in the present day, and among whom are the Baring Brothers who are now assisted to tide over their financial troubles by the Bank of England.

The first charter granted the Bank of England was for eleven years, or until one year after the 1st of August, 1705.

In 1708 the bank's privileges were extended until 1733. In consequence of the various advances made the government different from the time the bank was commenced by successive renewals to August, 1835, with the proviso that they might be canceled on one year's notice being given after the first of August, 1835.

The charter, therefore, subject to this condition, is practically perpetual.

The capital of the bank upon which dividends are paid, has at no time exactly agreed with the advices to the government—the difference, however, not being material.

In 1708 the capital of the bank was stated to be £1,400,000. In 1712 it had increased to £1,500,000. In 1740 it amounted to £10,780,000.

In 1782 it reached £1,642,400. It continued at the last mentioned sum until 1816, when it was raised to £14,553,000 by the capitalization of 25 per cent of the accumulated profits.

Besides the panic of 1697, caused by the reorganization of the bank, there being no effect, but never serious, or an extent sufficient to cripple its resources beyond recovery.

In 1745 all England was thrown into the wildest alarm by the advance of the Young Pretender's Highland forces as far as Derby.

A run was made on the Bank of England and the bank's counters through another door than showing to the panic-stricken holders of notes. It was on this occasion that the historical subterfuge was adopted by the bank's officers of paying its notes in shillings and sixpences to gain time and alay public excitement.

During this period the bank had to pay similar purpose sums since that period in the case of other banks. History also records that during this particular run on the Bank of England that many of the friends of the bank carried their bags of gold and silver to the bank and banked them with the bank counters through another door than showing to the panic-stricken holders of notes. It was on this occasion that the historical subterfuge was adopted by the bank's officers of paying its notes in shillings and sixpences to gain time and alay public excitement.

As the panic of 1745, this was delayed long enough to afford time for preparation.

Tipsy cake is as old as egg-nog and quite as trying to the feminine brain. Nevertheless it is the best-selling article in the bake shop. There are various ways of making it; the caterer as a rule makes a sweet butter or icing for chocolate, pistachio, coffee, almond or orange in which he mixes a gill of the best chartreuse or maraschino to be had. Into this delicious syrup small cakes or cubes of leaf cake are dropped and dried in a quick oven.

The house cook who prides herself on having things just a little better than the regulation, and a great deal better than the common, has a loaf cake made to order without sugar. When a day old this is cut into sliced finger pieces or cat tongues and steeped in a pan of good, fiery old-fashioned rye whisky. Then a butter, made of pistachio, flavored with curacao mint or absinthe, is spread over the top and when the tipsy slices come from the oven they are ready for consumption and confection. These liquored cakes can be made playfully stout and dangerously strong, it is just as well for the fair guest to eat them with caution.

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There is another form of tipsy "individuals" which are still more insidious, sometimes known as cherry drops. A single branched cherry is pinched into a fresh macaroon or between the halves of a round sponge cake and plunged into a bath of innocent-looking coffee icing. At first this seems tame and safe eating but the moment the interior is explored there is a give-away feeling to the senses and the novice will require looking after. Two of these tipsy bon-bon cakes will send a full-fledged college graduate under the table and take the understandings away from a whole seminary full of girls.

All the imported street dresses are made with a bias velvet ruffle running round the waist.

Enter the leg of mutton and bishop's sleeve. Enter the leg of mutton, which is monstrous in height and width on the upper arm and skin tight from elbow to wrist.

Opera-glass holders which can be adjusted to any frame are among the novelties of the season. They are made in silver, plated ware, mother-of-pearl, enamel aluminum, and set and stoned and sell at \$7 and \$10 each.

Tea balls are bidding for favor. One little lime-like morsel is tossed into the teapot and hot water poured in a jiffy there is tea for two.

There are no abbreviations on a visiting card. If the names are long the spacing is quite close, so as to make a name like Mrs. Vanzenseisser Cruger or Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt appear as brief as Mrs. Arthur Cole, whereas an address like Mrs. Paran Stevens is written in wide-spaced script and made to cover exactly as much card-board. And so no abbreviations are used, but the titles. Street, avenue, place, boulevard and court are written in full, as also the cardinal points and it is a matter of choice whether the title Mr. and Mrs. are written on or carried above the line.

In making over a room take the prevailing color in the frieze for key and paint all the woodwork and the marble mantle to match.

While it appears, as originally constituted, the Bank of England could issue notes only for the amount loaned the government, but now as the capital stock is nearly £15,000,000 it is plain that an unlimited issue of notes is possible and a certain amount is kept on hand in the bank's vaults.

Hence it is the circulation of the Bank of England is probably not less than £30,000,000. The average circulation of all classes of banks in the United Kingdom is said to be £50,000,000.

Bonamy Price in his lectures on the "Principle of Currency" says: "A spot more shut out from the life of the world, more isolated than the deep Australian mine, than the library of the Bank of England, cannot well be imagined."

The house of Baring Brothers, for whose relief the recent extraordinary action of the English bank was taken, have been bankers and brokers for over 150 years, and for a century at least have been claimants of the first rank among the famous banking houses of Europe—especially by the Hothodells in reputation and commercial honor. The Baring family is Dutch origin. A grandson of an humble Dutchman, Mr. Peter Baring was the first to settle in England. This grandson, a Lutherian minister and a man of great energy and ability and had been most thoroughly trained in a mercantile life. At first he and his brother John Baring engaged in the cloth manufacturing business of their father; and a famous manufacturer and merchant.

He died a rich man, leaving a son, John Francis Baring, succeeded to his father's business.

Francis was a man of extraordinary business ability and had been most thoroughly trained in a mercantile life. At first he and his brother John Baring engaged in the cloth manufacturing business of their father; and a famous manufacturer and merchant.

He died a rich man, leaving a son, John Francis Baring, succeeded to his father's business.

Francis went on, married a rich woman, invested his capital in stock and was soon recognized as one of the solid capitalists of the time. He became the financial adviser of

the government ministers, and, it is said, Lord Shelburne turned over to Francis Baring all the knotty questions of national finance. He was also the confidential adviser of Pitt. He entered parliament in 1784, and stayed there twenty years. He also became one of the managers of the Bank of England and was known as the "Prince of English Merchants." He was made a baron and died in 1810, worth £1,100,000, a great fortune for those days.

Sir Francis Baring had five sons. The eldest son inherited his father's business and remained in it. The second son, Alexander, with his next younger brother, Henry, succeeded to the business of Baring Brothers. The two youngest sons of Francis Baring engaged in business in India. Henry Baring became a baron and died in 1846, worth £1,100,000, a great fortune for those days.

The new addition to the bank's charter did, however, give the solid co-operation of the best financial elements of the kingdom that soon put the bank's affairs in good shape and the first general suspension was ordered.

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For Sale—Real Estate

W. M. Scott & Co., Real Estate Agents  
100 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.  
PROPERTY—NORTH FOREST,  
50x30, with buildings; that is to say, we can sell it for \$1,000. This is a low-in-income-buying property.  
W. M. Scott & Co.

LAND AND A BARGAIN—  
100x100, with house on rear of  
50x50, per month. The rent is \$200, \$20  
per month. The house is \$200, \$20  
per month.

SHADED LOTS, IN SIZE TO  
SUIT, on Peachtree and Boulevard, the  
or \$30 per foot, corner lots, and  
W. M. Scott & Co.

15 ST. GOOD 50x100, IN LOT  
neighborhood and close to electric  
W. M. Scott & Co.

DESIRABLE LOT 50x100 TO ALLOT  
and close to the Baltimore and  
you, \$1,000 buys it. W. M. Scott & Co.

CLAS HOME; 5 LARGE ROOMS  
and rear veranda; on large, \$1,000, per  
ft. Only \$2,000. W. M. Scott & Co.

HOUSE IN PONDERS  
close to Marietta; price \$1,000.

FOR STREET—NICE SHADED  
lot to Buena Vista avenue, \$1,000.

W. M. Scott & Co.

OUR COURTLAND—GOOD  
lot, nice house and water; on very  
M. Scott & Co.

RES. 200x300, FRONT 50-FOOT  
front park; good neighborhood  
very fast; a bargain. \$1,000.

N. WINKLES' HOME IS A  
good 3-room house; front  
good lot; for \$650 cash. W. M. Scott & Co.

THE CHOICEST HOMES IN SOUTHERN  
on民主 line; good street, spacious  
house; every convenience; good  
lot, side rear ally; owner  
\$3,000. W. M. Scott & Co.

ASH AND \$20 MONTH BUY  
100x100, two-room house on lot  
\$1,000. W. M. Scott & Co.

ASH AND LAMBERT NEW  
100x100, four-room house on  
\$1,000. Small cash payment  
W. M. Scott & Co.

RTON COUNTY—205 ACRES  
acres; 200x100, 200x100, 100x100;  
two cracks; eight-room house;  
good ten-room house, outside  
or will exchange for city  
lot, 50x200, on car line; small  
home, central location, paved  
and 5-room house, large lot;  
of the finest central lots.  
3-room house, near Inman  
5-room house, corner lot, \$300  
per year with 5 per cent interest  
to make big money and have a  
lot, and see us at once.  
five acres near city. Monogram  
sign of property of full double  
will take pleasure in showing  
to buy.  
Boulevard lots for sale.  
ices and sizes. Carter & Evans

Real Estate and  
40 and 47 E. Peachtree Street.

EW SHARES LEFT. PARTIES  
take stock in one of the firms  
which have been sold. Shares  
have been sold. Shares  
1-3 cash, balance four equal  
shares. The investment property can be  
had at a price of \$200 per  
unit like this for making  
a room house. North Atlanta  
monthly.  
3-room house, lot 20x100, \$1,000.  
lot 50x200, on car line; small  
home, central location, paved  
and 5-room house, large lot;  
of the finest central lots.  
3-room house, near Inman  
5-room house, corner lot, \$300  
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Boulevard lots for sale.  
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TO MY TALE OF WOE, the  
other fell in love with me.  
not the prospectus, but the  
West End and near the C. & S.  
line is worth \$8,000, but it is a  
sell, so now is your time; \$8,000  
this week.

SYNDICATE TO TAKE IN  
the best little real estate and  
myself to the best little  
the amount already advanced  
if you want to make a good  
you.

LDING LOTS ON FOREST AVE  
100x100, \$1,000 cash for  
sale now at 20 per cent  
the sold after Christmas. A word  
client.

WITH ALL THIS LAVISH  
good, stable and  
100x100, \$1,000 cash for  
street, on Forest avenue,  
be appreciated. Do not miss  
the new and general in his new  
method as it is understood now.

DR. K. CHESNUTT IN THIS  
and I have about \$800 more  
you call at 45 and 47 E. Peachtree Street.

3. S. Broad Street.

ESTATE AND EASY TERMS \$2,000  
per year, \$100 cash, balance  
Wheat street, gilt  
100x100, spot cash...  
100x100, easy terms...  
E. T. V. and G. H. R.  
100x100, spot cash...  
100x100, easy terms...  
a nice home, easy  
90x100, very cheap...  
for, a few days at  
close to Bridge Wks.  
et, \$15 cash, balance  
40x100, lot, only a  
street, 100x100, close to  
row and nice, 50x200  
large barn, close to  
porker, choice prop-  
erty, near street  
furnished, paved  
good house, 4 miles  
Johnson, No. 100  
house, Wall Street.

BUY 6-10 AND 20-25  
rooms, lot 100x100, to 200x100  
good stable and carriage house.  
Room for another house, etc.

OT A CHESTNUTT IN THIS  
and I have about \$800 more  
you call at 45 and 47 E. Peachtree Street.

4. S. Broad Street.

EAST EASY TERMS \$2,000  
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Wheat street, gilt  
100x100, spot cash...  
100x100, easy terms...  
E. T. V. and G. H. R.  
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100x100, easy terms...  
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100x100, spot cash...  
100x100, easy terms...  
E. T. V. and G. H. R.  
100x100, spot cash...  
100x100, easy terms...  
a nice home, easy  
90x100, very cheap...  
for, a few days at  
close to Bridge Wks.  
et, \$15 cash, balance  
40x100, lot, only a  
street, 100x100, close to  
row and nice, 50x200  
large barn, close to  
porker, choice prop-  
erty, near street  
furnished, paved  
good house, 4 miles  
Johnson, No. 100  
house, Wall Street.

BUY 6-10 AND 20-25  
rooms, lot 100x100, to 200x100  
good stable and carriage house.  
Room for another house, etc.

OT A CHESTNUTT IN THIS  
and I have about \$800 more  
you call at 45 and 47 E. Peachtree Street.

4. S. Broad Street.

EAST EASY TERMS \$2,000  
per year, \$100 cash, balance  
Wheat street, gilt  
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THE SOCIETY  
OF ONE WEEK.  
ECHOES OF THE PAST WEEK.

And Some Interesting Entertainments to Come.

GOSIP AND NEWS ABOUT PEOPLE.

The Montgomery-Hightower Wedding, and Some of the Presents.

SOME ATLANTINS AND THEIR FRIENDS.

Everybody was enthused over the chrysanthemum show, and various were the comments upon the beauty of the flowers and the large variety displayed. This was a coming out affair for many of the girls who had cultivated and nurtured them with the economic end in view of receiving for their labors extensive remuneration in the way of premiums and fancy prizes.

A florist, per se, who has in her greenhouse a more magnificent variety than has been displayed in any individual collection, more scientifically cared for and tastefully arranged, is Mrs. Dr. F. D. Thomas.

Those who are familiar with the north side of the city will remember Dr. Thurman's home, far out on West Peachtree. A handsome residence surrounded by large, well-kept grounds. All the flowers of the year you pass this home some beautiful blossoms can be seen. The plants seem to know that everything is being done for their good, and in return they had bloom and grow continually.

At present, from the street, the brilliant colored chrysanthemums appear the most attractive feature, banked together as they are and carefully bound in bunches, so that the flowers, when sold, may not be damaged by the dust and storm.

Enter the gate, though, and you will entirely forget these proud flowers, and find yourself completely bewildered by the thousand of blue eyes peering at you from behind shining green leaves—violet everywhere.

Think of it! What a variety of blossoms! Scarlet, orange, the grass, bordering the flower-beds, cushioning beneath rose bushes, everywhere whispering to the sunlight their story of sweet content.

I was promised more pleasure, within the green walls and the rose bushes.

I went. Yes, yes, the doors were open of the beauty of the show—but the sight of them did not tell me at the violets did. Everything flourishes under care and affection. But the greatest beauty is nature's beauty. The mechanically arranged bed of foliage plants tires us. The luxurious abandon of the swamp fills us with awe.

The atmosphere of the greenhouse was most fragrant with the rich odor of flowering olive blossoms, and the many brilliant shades of color were softened by the tender growth of ferns. Here the chrysanthemums reached their highest stage of perfection. Much taste was displayed in their arrangement. The whiteness of some was emphasized by the vivid crimson ones beneath them, and the pink were blended together, like oil and water.

How poorly words describe pleasure. We can only feel their true beauty. Beecher almost expressed it, when he exclaimed in an ecstasy of understanding, "The sweetest things God ever made and forgot to put a soul into."

Those who are better known in the social circles of south Georgia than these, and at their future home in Macon they have the sincere congratulations and best wishes of hosts of friends.

A quiet marriage will take place at the residence of the bride's parents, 67 Creek street, next Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock p. m., at the residence of the grandmother of the bride-elect, Mrs. A. W. Broomhead, in West End. Only the relatives of the contracting parties and a few friends will be present. No cards. After luncheon the young couple will leave for Washington city and other places on their bridal tour.

The news of the nuptials of Mr. Albert Hileman, of Macon, and Miss Annie Belle Scarlett, of Brunswick, which were celebrated in Brunswick recently, has caused many congratulations to all.

The wedding took place at the residence of the bride at "Fancy-Bluff-Across-the-Hay," in Brunswick a few nights ago. The attendants were Mr. Mason Scarlett, with Miss Julia Iverson, of Columbus, and Mr. W. P. Robertson, of Anniston, Ala., and Miss Fannie Scarlett, of Brunswick. The ceremony was conducted by Rev. S. R. Shaw, of Augusta.

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The wedding will take place at the residence of the bride's parents, 67 Creek street, next Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The high contracting parties will be Miss Ida Bennett and Mr. Charles C. Bass, of Rome. Miss Bennett is admired by a large circle of friends for her lovely Christian character, and Mr. Bass is one of Hill City's most influential business men, and is wedded to the charming woman he has chosen for his wife.

The marriage will be very quiet, only the immediate friends of the couple being present. The ceremony will be performed by Dr. Morrison. After the wedding the happy couple will leave for a tour of the north and east, after which they will reside at Rome.

The friends of Mr. Charlie Rice—and the members of his family as well—gave a pleasant surprise yesterday when they received invitations announcing the fact that on December 4th he would wed one of the belles of Mississippi. The bride that is to be is Miss Annie Hill Sykes, of Atlanta, and the wedding will be at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. McCall, of Atlanta, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. McCall, of Columbus, Ga.

Miss Sykes has visited Atlanta, and has many friends and admirers here. Mr. Rice is the son of Hon. Frank P. Rice, and is one of the most prominent and best known young men in the city. Hosts of friends will congratulate him on his choice of the belle of the city.

He is the son of one of the wickedest things in the world. Now look, for instance, at the way they serve dogs, cutting off their tails to make them look plucky, and shearing up their pretty little ears to a point to make them look sharp, forsooth. I had a dear friend once, a brown terrier, "Sue," he called her. She was very fond of me, and used to sit up bed under my stall, there she had a litter of five as pretty little puppies as need be, and how pleased she was with them. One day a man came and carried them all away. I thought he might be afraid. I went up to him, but he not so. In the mean time, he said, "I will be with you all the time, and when you come to see me again, I will bring back my Sue, one by one, in her month, not the happy little things they were; but bleeding and crying pitifully; they had all had pieces of their tails cut off, and the soft nape of their pretty little ears were cut quite off. How their little tails looked then, and how round she was then. 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# M. RICH & BROS.

## THE GREAT DRY GOODS, CARPETS, AND ART-WARE EMPORIUM OF THE SOUTH.

Our extensive establishment is now completely stocked; in all its departments for the winter season, and offers to the public the finest display of seasonable and fashionable goods to be found in the south. Large shipments of specially selected goods for the holidays are beginning to arrive, embracing the finest that the metropolitan markets of the north can afford, supplemented by

### SPECIALLY ORDERED GOODS FROM EUROPE AND THE EAST.

Our holiday display will be the most brilliant ever seen in Atlanta. In the meantime we invite the people to examine our unusually large stock already on hand—the largest in the city, comprising all the leading attractions of a first-class

## DRY GOODS, CARPET AND ART-GOODS HOUSE

We have just opened another splendid line of Furs of every description, and comprising the very latest in this department. We show the very latest in Winter Flannels, and in Woolen and Combination Suits. Our Silks and Laces are unequalled for beauty and style, and our Evening Wear Department is a lovely exposition of the most elegant Fabrics, suitable for balls, theater parties and receptions. We invite attention to our new line of Chenille Table Covers—they are beauties. We have the latest novelties in Gentlemen's and Ladies' Neck and Underwear. In

## CLOAKS, WRAPS AND JACKETS

We are the leaders—a finer stock cannot be found in Georgia. Lovers of fine Linen are invited to examine our magnificent Linen Table Sets, 10x14, plain, reversed and hemstitched.

## OUR CARPET, DRAPERIES, ART GOODS AND ARTISTIC FURNITURE

Departments are the most extensive in the south. Large shipments are arriving daily, and we are in position to state positively, that we are fairly entitled to be known as the leading

### Decorators and Furnishers of the South.

We are direct importers of the finest European Fabrics, and draw our supplies only from the artistic centers of the world. We can furnish the most elegant mansion as well as the humblest home, guaranteeing, in every case, the lowest prices, considering the genuine quality of the goods sold, and the utmost

## SATISFACTION IN WORKMANSHIP!

We employ the best workers in the city, and point with pride to hundreds of homes in Atlanta as the best testimony of the truth of our claims. Our display at the recent Piedmont exposition was the finest and most distinguished ever seen in the south, and the awards of competent judges, giving us the

## HIGHEST PREMIUMS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

Was an acknowledgement of the fact that M. Rich & Bros. are ahead of all competition. This distinction WE ARE DETERMINED to maintain in the future

## M. RICH & BROS.,

14, 16, 18, 20 AND 22 EAST HUNTER STREET.

54 AND 56 WHITEHALL STREET.

### SOCIETY NEWS.

Continued From Twenty-second Page.

class of the Girls' High school, will not only spend a very pleasant evening, but the same time help the young ladies to procure a much-needed encyclopedic. They have prepared a novel and interesting programme of entertainment and discussions, etc., with which there will be worth twice the small admission fee asked. The entertainment will be given in Bowring hall, in the high school building, and will be repeated Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock p.m.

All the younger people are looking forward with pleasure to the anticipated wedding anniversary evening of the 30th of December. Miss Evelyn is a charming young lady of much beauty, and of a most bright and pleasing personality. She will be assisted in receiving by a number of friends.

Miss Effie Howell is soon to give a Dickens' party. Entertainments of this kind are very delightful, and break in most pleasantly upon the routine of balls and dinners.

Miss Jackson gives a german to her charming friend, Miss Tueler, on the 27th, at the home of her father on Mitchell street. This will undoubtedly be a brilliant affair.

The reception to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Payne, on the 30th, in celebration of their wooden wedding anniversary is being looked forward to with much pleasure. There are to be a large number of brides of the last two or three years present, and they all will appear in their wedding gowns, as will Mrs. Payne herself. Mr. and Mrs. Payne will be assisted by their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rhode Hill, and her little four-year-old daughter, Miss Hill Payne.

Miss John Clarke will soon give an afternoon reception at her charming home on Peachtree street.

A debut party is soon to be given to Miss Dora Rainey by her parents. Miss Rainey will be a charming addition to Atlanta society.

The Capital City Club will hold its reception on the evening of the 30th. This will be another most brilliant occasion, and will be largely attended.

Mrs. Clark Howell, will entertain her sister, Mrs. Glascow Hunt, of Augusta, Ga., on an afternoon tea to a few of her lady friends, Friday afternoon next at 2:30, at her home at West End.

The collision is to be given at the Kimball on the 30th.

The friends of Mrs. J. K. O'Neil, who has been very ill for some days, will be glad to know that she is safely on the road to recovery.

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# D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

BLANKETS. BLANKETS:  
COMFORTS. COMFORTS.

Is the talk of the city. We are not crazy, but are loaded to the water line with bargains. You may think we are joking, but it is facts, so help us, if we ever eat a persimmon. We have enjoyed a grand rush this last week, but as the good news goeth forth the rush is greater. Our trade will boom this week, for we have added an immense lot of new Jackets, Dress Goods, Capes, Furs and Underwear.

We had such a good time in our Dress Goods department last week that we will sell this week one case more of those 44-inch Dress Plaids at 48c, worth 85c. When this case is gone we will have no more for less than 85c like these 48c plaids for this week.

REMEMBER our big sale of Fur Capes this week. Five boxes of Fur and Astrakhan Capes opened Saturday night for this week's sale.

Come and Buy Your Holiday Goods Before the Rush.  
JACKETS, JACKETS, JACKETS.

PLUSH! CLOTH! ASTRAKHAN!

\$18 Plush Jackets for \$10.  
\$30 Plush Jackets for \$12.50.  
\$40 Plush Jackets for \$16.50.  
\$50 Plush Jackets for \$21.50.  
\$60 Plush Jackets for \$28.

\$13 Cloth Jackets for \$6.50.  
\$15 Cloth Jackets for \$8.50.  
\$18 Cloth Jackets for \$10.50.  
\$20 Cloth Jackets for \$12.50.  
\$30 Cloth Jackets for \$16.50.

A grand cyclone of Jackets. Ten boxes of sample Jackets, all tailor-made, and worth \$9 up to \$35. We have made four prices on the entire lot.

No. 1 is worth \$9 to \$14; all these go at one price, \$5.  
No. 2 is worth \$12 to \$24; all go at \$8.50.  
No. 4 is worth \$22 to \$35; it is like giving them away, but these are samples, and all go at one price, \$10. If you want a Jacket now is your chance.

We haven't got more than 300 of these fine tailor-made sample Jackets, and when they are gone we won't have any more. Come without delay.

Capes, Capes, Capes.

FUR CAPES, ASTRAKHAN CAPES, CLOTH CAPES. See our window of Capes.

We will sell this week 24 fine Plush Capes at \$5, that is a regular \$10 Cape. We sell this week Capes at \$2.50, \$3.75, \$4.50, \$6.50, \$10, \$12.50 and \$16.50 that you cannot match for twice the money. We have got the biggest stock of Fur Capes this side of the factory. We can give all the new things that are out. We were in the market last week and purchased all the new styles in Capes, Jackets and Wraps. We can suit you, and the price will be so low that it will surprise you. Come to us for Wraps.

## RAILROAD RUMBLINGS.

JAY GOULD AND THE NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.

Some Information of General, Special and Personal Interest to Railroad Men All Over the Country.

There can be no manner of doubt that the greatest figure in railroad circles in the world is Mr. Jay Gould, of New York.

Within the past seven days his movements have been watched with breathless interest by railroad men all over the country.

The first rumor set afloat by the busy newspaper correspondents was that he had secured control of the Union Pacific railroad, was going to oust Mr. Charles Francis Adams from the presidency and substitute for him a man who would conciliate the dissatisfied element and restore peace among the stockholders.

President Adams of the Union Pacific, and President Houghtaling of the Northwestern, have been in New York since Tuesday, and it is said some important developments will occur. The Gould people state that the board of directors of the Union Pacific will be organized within ten days, and it is believed that the President Adams has signed his willingness to hand in his resignation if it is asked for. There appears at least a foundation of fact for the rumor.

Rumors then connected Mr. Gould's name with the control of the Richmond Terminal, a move that would give him an entrance into the east for all through freight carried by the Missouri Pacific.

Mr. John H. Inman, president of the system, knocks that rumor into a cocked-hat by stating that Gould has secured control of but one-seventh of the stock, which gives him three or four members on the board of eighteen directors.

The immense Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe system, with its 9,000 miles of track, was last year brought under control of a grand combination that was at once formed by the newspaper men consisting of the Santa Fe system, Missouri Pacific, Colorado and Santa Fe, and other roads. This vast system was going to control all western traffic, as over 90 per cent of its immense wealth it could afford to carry freight at starvation rates and force all rivals to join it or go to the wall.

Fact has, however, pricked this inflated story, and the market is not enough to acquire a controlling interest in the Atchison, which, in consequence of the financial embarrassment of Baring Bros., had dropped away below par. As Mr. Gould says of the Richmond Terminal so he says of the Atchison, that he has no intention of extinguishing its existence in it.

The latest, however, bears every semblance of truth. The Goulds are said to have regained control of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

It will be remembered that last spring, through the efforts of a clique of men, with C. P. Huntington at the head, George Gould was ousted from the presidency and the Gould representatives from the directory of the company.

Mr. Gould has once more regained his hold upon the concern, the Huntington crowd has been given the walking papers and George Gould is back again.

More has been written about Mr. Gould individually than any other American. And yet, notwithstanding all his newspaper notoriety, he is a man about whom comparatively little is known. The secret of the fact is that he is a very quiet, unobtrusive man, whose whole soul and life is wrapped up in his business, and pretty much of the information printed about him is evolved out of whole cloth.

He is singularly happy in his family relations, and when he dies his name will be warmly upheld by his brainy sons, George and Edward.

Athens people are expecting a great deal from the new Georgia, Carolina and Northern railroad. Its cars are now running regularly

to Athens, S. C., and iron is being laid on the Georgia side. In two months, trains on this road will cross over into Georgia and Elbert county, and the trains will be running into Athens by June next.

Georgia is being pushed rapidly forward on the Atlanta, 44-inch line, and the whole line is now under contract, with the exception of twenty miles terminating in Atlanta.

Mr. Sam Beall, the popular and efficient ticket agent of the Piedmont Air-Line, got the fact Friday that he would be promoted through Atlanta on route to New Orleans. His intense democratic patriotism so filled him with the razzle-dazzle, that without stopping to give the rumor a second thought, he rushed up to THE CONSTITUTION and got a full account of it. Mr. Grover Cleveland and party were in Atlanta Monday and would stay here two hours.

THE CONSTITUTION took him at his word and published the news, and subsequently learned that it was not Grover, but W. D. Cleveland, of New York.

The following is a comparative statement of the earnings of Southern roads for 1889:

Name of Road. Gross Expenses Net Earnings Per Mile. Per Mile.

M. & C. \$4,922.31 \$3,723.45 \$1,197.36

S. T. V. & G. 4,968.26 3,287.90 1,680.26

C. & G. 4,217.67 2,738.35 1,479.22

H. & D. 4,217.67 2,738.35 1,479.22

W. & W. 2,846.32 1,836.73 1,319.05

G. & P. 1,363.33 1,255.84 1,077.71

A. & W. P. 4,625.94 3,315.21 1,614.13

N. & W. 4,625.94 3,315.21 1,614.13

I. & C. 2,524.85 1,906.04 1,018.82

M. & O. 4,106.75 3,049.12 1,102.06

W. & N. St. L. 4,106.75 3,049.12 1,102.06

A. G. S. 5,708.44 4,394.95 1,401.49

G. & P. F. & P. 6,043.42 4,364.92 1,759.42

L. & N. 6,122.46 4,364.92 1,759.42

N. & W. 9,470.00 5,848.00 3,576.00

C. & S. 10,883.12 7,173.89 3,805.22

W. & A. 10,883.12 6,811.02 3,724.42

to Atlanta, S. C., and iron is being laid on the Georgia side. In two months, trains on this road will cross over into Georgia and Elbert county, and the trains will be running into Athens by June next.

The roads through the Hocking Valley, Baldwin and Ohio, Baltimore and Ohio, Southwestern and Toledo and Ohio Central, all but one of which have an outlet on Lake Erie.

The railroads leading from these coal regions are the Pennsylvania, Hocking Valley, Baldwin and Ohio, Baltimore and Ohio, Southwestern and Toledo and Ohio Central, all but one of which have an outlet on Lake Erie.

Most of the coal is shipped from Erie ports to Duluth and the northwest, and some of it goes to the copper regions. The coal being shipped from the Atlantic and Mississippi rivers to the west is largely from the mines of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

It is estimated that the deposit is at least 1,500,000 tons to the 1,000 acres, or nearly 40,000,000 tons all told in the valley.

The statistical report of the London board of trade on the railway system of the United Kingdom offers some very interesting facts when compared with results in this country. The railway mileage of the kingdom at the close of 1888 was 14,515 miles, while the roads, shewing a mileage of 100,544 miles, are capitalized for \$4,223,470,815, or little more than double the British capitalization for a similar mileage. The British roads are capitalized for \$3,323,405,089, or little more than that of the United Kingdom. British roads shew a capitalization of \$216,702 per mile of road, or nearly four times greater than that of American roads, which average \$58,074 per mile.

The following is a comparative statement of the earnings of Southern roads for 1889:

Name of Road. Gross Expenses Net Earnings Per Mile.

M. & C. \$4,922.31 \$3,723.45 \$1,197.36

S. T. V. & G. 4,968.26 3,287.90 1,680.26

C. & G. 4,217.67 2,738.35 1,479.22

H. & D. 4,217.67 2,738.35 1,479.22

W. & W. 2,846.32 1,836.73 1,319.05

G. & P. 1,363.33 1,255.84 1,077.71

A. & W. P. 4,625.94 3,315.21 1,614.13

N. & W. 4,625.94 3,315.21 1,614.13

I. & C. 2,524.85 1,906.04 1,018.82

M. & O. 4,106.75 3,049.12 1,102.06

W. & N. St. L. 4,106.75 3,049.12 1,102.06

A. G. S. 5,708.44 4,394.95 1,401.49

G. & P. F. & P. 6,043.42 4,364.92 1,759.42

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